

A

NEW and COMPENDIOUS  
FRENCH  
GRAMMAR:  
WHEREIN

All the RULES necessary for  
the attaining of that Language are  
comprised in a shorter and more  
exact Method than in any other.

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By A.B.R. ROUSSIER.

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A

New and Comprehensive

H. K. E. N. C. H.

# GRAMMAR.

W. HERBERT

All the Rules necessary for  
the Acquisition of English  
Grammar, with some  
Composition and Exercises  
for Practice.



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Containing a full Lexicon of the English  
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Language, &c. 1791. 8vo.

**A** M O N S I E U R  
**H E L E.**

Monsieur,

**C**eux de ma profession regardent en imprimant un Livre, à le dedier à une personne, qui le vante, cependant j'ose vous assurer, que ce n'est point dans cette vue, que je prens la liberté de vous présenter ce petit ouvrage : Mais, Monsieur, vous m'avez obligé avec tant de générosité, que je ne me le pardonnerois jamais, si je négligeois la moindre occasion de Vous donner des marques de ma reconnoissance, & de faire voir au Public les obli-

gations, que je vous ai, & l'estime  
que je fais de votre Personne. •  
Mon but n'est pas de publier  
les grands avantages que Vous  
donnent, votre condition, vo-  
tre fortune, votre merite, ni  
toutes les belles qualitez dont  
vous étes orné, outre que ces  
choses ne sont ignorées de per-  
sonne, il faudroit, Monsieur,  
un style plus relevé que le mien,  
pour leur donner leur verita-  
bles couleurs, je passe donc sous  
silence, toutes ces belles quali-  
tez, & je vous prie d'accepter  
ce petit temoignage de ma re-  
connoissance, & de me per-  
mettre de dire, que je suis avec  
un tres-profound respect,

MONSIEUR,

Votre très-humble, &  
très-obéissant Serviteur,

A. ROUSSIER.

## PREFACE.

IT is obvious to every one how very subject and liable to Alterations all living Languages are; from which the French is not over free; as it plainly appears from the Curiosity of that Nation, whose Taste is so nice, and delicate, that they cannot endure an Author who favours of Antiquity, and differs a little from the style of those who are reckon'd the Compleat Masters of the Language. The French are taken only with such things as are in Fashion, and they are as curious in their Language, as in their Cloaths: every thing how fine and choice soever it is in it self, if it answereth not in every point with the present *Mode*, is only a matter of Ridicule: One might say the same of *French Grammars*, as of a Suite of Cloaths which was made 12 Years ago, It is very rich and fine, but it is pitty it is out of Fashion. I will not spend time, nor give my self the pains to speak of all the Grammars Printed about that time, but will only say something in short of one which has

## P R E F A C E.

has been lately Publish'd; and which I will venture to say is the best *French and English Grammar* I have seen. The Author tells us, p. 7. *ia*. 'These two Vowels make a Diphthong only in these words, *Diable*, *Diacre*, *Fiacre*, &c. *ie* in *Fief*, *Miel*, *bier*, *mien*, p. 8. *ieu*, as *Dieu*, *lieu*, *mieux*, *oua*, *oue*, *oui*, as in *Touaille*, *fouet*, *oui*; and so in most of his Examples. Who has ever heard that (*ia*) was a Diphthong in *Diable*, *Diacre*, &c? It is certain that (*di*) makes a Syllable, and (*a*) another. But the most remarkable oversight that he has committed, is his endeavouring to make all those Rules ridiculous which Grammarians have laid down concerning the Articles; for which you have his own words, p. 47. 'The generality of Grammarians make a great bustle about Articles, which they divide into Definite, and Indefinite, without understanding well themselves what they mean by that Definition. Now I don't admire to see this Grammarian reject those Definitions, seeing he understands not what an Article is; for the truth of which Charge one need only look into his Grammar, p. 141. where he says, 'The Article *de* and *à* are either Definite or Indefinite according to the signification of the Nouns they are join'd to: Examp. of a Definite sence, *je parle de Cesar et d'Alexandre*, *nous avons parlé de vous à Marie*. Of an Indefinite

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'nité fencé, *La vanité de l'homme*, Il faut  
'donner quelques momens à la joie et à l'a-  
'mour. I think that *del*, à *la*, are the Ge-  
nitive and the Dative of the Article Defi-  
nite. P. 145. ' When one of these Articles,  
' *le, la, les, du, de*, goes before a Sir-name,  
' it is a part of that Sir-name, which is  
' declined as other proper Names with the  
' Article *de* and à; Exam. *le Maitre, de le*  
' *Maitre, à le Maitre, &c. le coq, de le coq,*  
' *à le coq, la le Maitre, de la le Maitre, &c.* +  
This way of speaking perhaps was in use  
about 200 Years ago, and may at this day  
be us'd by the Vulgar, in those Provinces  
of France where they speak very ill. For  
they that have any acquaintance and know-  
ledge of the French Tongue, will not say,  
' *je viens de chez de la le*, nor *j'ai parlé à la*  
' *le Maitre*; but will say, *je viens de chez*  
*Madame or Maitresse, or la bonne femme*  
*le Maitre, j'ai parlé à la bonne femme le*  
*Maitre, &c.* From these you may judge of  
his other Performances; it being not my  
design to specifie and mark all the faults  
that our RoyalGrammarien has been guilty  
of; for then my Preface would be larger  
than my Grammar. His Confusion and  
ill Method have put me upon Publishing  
this Grammar, which contains all the Prin-  
ciples of our Language; you have all the  
Rules compendiously set down. I must  
inform you, this Grammar is not adapted

to

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to every Vulgar Capacity, but is design'd purely for such Persons as are acquainted in some measure with the *Latin Tongue*. It is far from me to ascribe to my self the Praise of it, and therefore I ingenuously confess I have taken the greater part of the Rules out of the *Professor de Fenno's Grammar*. As for the Dialogues, by reason of the difficulty I have in writing English, having been but a short time here, I was contented to take such as I thought the best out of Mr. Fellow's and Mr. Boyer's Grammars, having endeavour'd to purge them of ill Expressions, and also to correct their Orthography.

Observe, That such Words in this Grammar as are noted with a (\*) are written according to the present Orthography of the *French Language*, as they are to be found in the *Journal des Savans*, &c.

# **A** NEW and COMPENDIOUS French Grammar.

## CHAP. I.

### *Of the Letters, and the Division of Letters.*

**T**HE Letters, which the French make use of to express themselves, are Two and Twenty, *viz.*

*a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,l,m,n,o,p,q,r,s,t,u,x,y,z.*

Which in general may be thus pronounc'd:  
*Aw,bé,cé,dé,ea,ef,ge,ausb,ee,ell,em,en,o,pé,qu,  
er,es,té,u,cx,ee greac,zed.*

The Vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u, y.* *i* and *u*, become Consonants when a Vowel follows in the same Syllable, and then they are written thus, *j, v.* The rest of the Letters are Consonants.

**A**, sounds in French like *a* in English, as in *War, tall, examp, Academie, attaquer.*

Exception. *a* before an *i*, mark'd with Two points, sounds like the English *a* in

**B**

make

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make, examp. *païs*, country, *païer*, to pay.

*E*, has Four several sounds, all comprehended in this word *empêchée*: The first *e* in the same Syllable before *m* and *n* sounds like a French *a*, as *entendement*, understanding; you must pronounce as if it was writ *antandement*. Except some Words that come from other Languages: as, *Amen*, *examen*, *Jerusalem*, &c. And in Words where (*ne*) is put after the Syllable (*en*) as *prenne* take, *ennemi*, \* *prene*, *enemi*.

(i) before (*en*) in ~~the same Syllable~~ causes (*e*) to keep its own proper sound: as, *Chretien*, \* *Cretien*, *bien*, *moien*, &c. Except when (*t*) comes immediately after it, then it is pronounc'd according to the first Rule: as, *patient*, and its Derivative as, *patience*; also, *audience*, *experience*, *science*.

*E* open, is pronounc'd clearly, like *e* in *sell*; as, *elle*, she; and in all Monosyllables; as, *Mes*, *tes*, *ses*, *Les*, *des*, *pres*, &c.

*E* Masculine is pronouned clearly and strongly, as in *be*, as *bonté*, *santé*: so it is pronounc'd before an (*r*) in the Infinitive Mood of the first Conjugation: as, *aimer*; and before a (*z*) as, *avez*, &c.

*E* Feminine is weakly pronounc'd: as, *Miracle*, *ame*, soul, &c.

(i) is generally pronounc'd like the English *ee* in *seen*, or like the short *i* in *visible*: as, *verité*, *fidelité*. (i) and (y) have the same sound; (y) is always a Vowel, and it makes

**a** Syllable of it self in the beginning of Words: as, *yeux*, Eyes. In all Words where (*y*) was us'd, we use an (*j*) consonant: as, *jurogne*, Drunkard. (*j*) becomes consonant before another Vowel: as, *je joue*, I play. When (*i*) goes before (*n*) it sounds like the English (*i*) in the word Wine, in French *Vin*.

**O** is pronounc'd in French as in English in these Words, *O're, over*: as, *parole*, word.

**U** is pronounc'd like the English (*u*) in surprize, in French *surprise*: **V** is made a Consonant before a Vowel: as, *vous ye*.

### Of the Consonants.

**B** is pronounc'd as in English, as *bonne belle* \* *bone, bele*.

**C** is pronounc'd before (*a, o, u,*) and the Consonants like *k*: as, *Car* for, *encore* yet, *Curateur* Guardian, *croire* to fear; and before *e, i* as (*f*): as *ceci*, this. When (*ç*) is found thus written, which is only before *a, o, u*, never before *e, i*, it sounds like an (*f*) as, *Garçon* Boy. (**C**) is pronounc'd like a (*g*) in *second*, and its Derivatives: as, *seconder, secondelement, &c.* it is pronounc'd at the end of Words: as in *Bouc*, a He-Goat, *avec*, with. Except *Almanac*, *Banc*, *Blanc* White, *Franc* free, *jonc* rush, *Tronc* Trunck, or stump, *Tabac* Tobacco.

**D** in the end of a Word before a Conso-

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nant is not pronounc'd, but before a Vowel, or (*b*) mute, it has a sound that comes nearer to *t* than *d*: as, *grand homme*, \* *home*, great Man; *gaillard Esprit*, jolly Fellow, &c.

*F* is pronounc'd with the Lips almost shut: as, *faute*: it is generally sounded at the end of Words, as in *vif*, alive; *soif*, thirst; but it is mute in *Clef*, *Bœuf*, *œuf*, *neuf*, new, &c.

*G* before (*e* and *i*) is pronounc'd softly: as *Gingembre*, Ginger; but before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants, it hath a strong sound: as, *garder* to keep, *gouter* to tast, *guerir* to cure, *glorifier*.

*H* in genuine French Words is pronounc'd, and stands as a Consonant: as, *honte* shame, *hazard* danger: But it is mute in Words deriv'd from the Latin and Greek Tongues; as *homme*, *honneur Christ*, &c. \* *honneur*, *Christ*. Except *Henry*, *Holande*, *hannir* to neigh, *hannissement* neighing, *harpie*, *barang*, *hesiter* to stammer, *heros*, &c. It is likewise sounded in the beginning of Words deriv'd from the Latin, if the Latin Words from whom they are deriv'd have no *h*: as, *haut* tall, *barler*, to howl, &c. Except *huile* Oyl, *huitre* Oyster.

*L* is not pronounc'd in *fils son*, *quelque* some, *quelqu'un* \* *quelcun* some-body: Nor in the Pronouns *il*, *ils*, before a Consonant; as, *il fait* he does, *ils font* they do; and even before a Vowel, when there is an Interrogation, it is never pronounc'd; as, *que ferat* til

*til aujourd'hui?* \* *aujourd'hui*, What shall he do to day? It is sounded at the end of words as, *mal ill*, *sel Salt*. Except, *fusil Gun*, *outil Tool*, &c. A double (*ll*) in the middle of a Word, after an *i*, has a liquid sound: as, *fille Daughter*, like as *fillie*: Except *Ville Town*, *Mille Thousand*, *distiller* \* *distiler*, to distil, and some others.

*M* is pronounc'd like an (*n*) at the end of words: as, *faim hunger*, *nom name*; and before *b*, *n*, *p*; as in *membre*, *colomne*, *emporter to carry away*; but it is pronounc'd in *calomnier*, *calomniateur*, &c.

*N* is sounded at the end of Words: as *discretion*. At the end of an Adjective, or Pronoun follow'd by a Vowel, it has the sound of a double (*nn*): as, *un bon ami*, a good Friend, *son ami*, his Friend: Except Adjectives ending in (*in*): as, *divin homme*, divine Man; *fin Or*, fine Gold. It is mute in the third person of Verbs, which end in (*ent*): as, *aiment*; where (*t*) also is mute, except a Vowel follows.

*P* is commonly mute at the end of Words as in *drap*, Cloth; *trop*, too much: But if there follows a Vowel it is pronounc'd, except in *Loup*, Wolf; and in all Plurals: as, *draps*, *loups*, &c. It is also mute in *sept* \* *set* Seven, *Pseaume*.

*Pb* sounds as in English, like an *f*: as, *Philosophie*, *Philosophie*, \* *Filosofie*, *Filosofe*, &c.

*Q* is never found without (*u*), except in the

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the end of Words, it sounds like a (k) : as, *quand* when, *que* what.

*R* is pronounc'd at the end of a Word before Vowels and Consonants : as, *Clair*, *tre-sor*, &c. Except in the Infinitive Mood of the first and second Conjugation : as, *parler* to speak, *Bâtir* to build ; nor in Nouns of two Syllables or more, ending in *er* and *ier*, as *danger*, *premier* first, nor in *Monsieur*, *Messieurs*.

*S* in the beginning and middle of words is pronounc'd strongly : as, *Santé* health, *se-mence* seed, *penser* to think, *casque* helmet ; but betwixt two Vowels, or an (b) mute, it sounds like a (z) : as, *poser les Armes*, to ground the Arms.

*T* is not pronounc'd when a Consonant follows, nor at any time in the Copulative *et*. *T*, as in the Latin or Engl. sounds like an (s) in Words derived from the Latin : as, *Con-solation*, *action*, *patient* : except *amitié*.

*Note.* After a Verb ending in (a) or (e) before One of these Three Particles *il*, *elle*, *on*, (*t*) is interpos'd : as, *parle-il*, *va-elle*, *dira-on*, read and write, *parletil*, *vatelle*, *di-raton*.

*X* sounds much like the English *x*, except in some few Words, where it sounds like two (ss). as, *soixante* sixty, *Bruxelle*. Betwixt two Vowels in the middle of a Word, and at the end, when there follows a Vowel, it has the sound of a (z) : as *Dixième* tenth, *Dix écus* ten Crowns.

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Z has a very agreeable and smooth sound in the middle of a Word : as *Douzième* Twelfch : But it is always mute at the end of a Word : as *beautéz* pronounce *bôte*.

These Pronouns *nôtre* and *vôtre* are pronounced as they are written, when you speak slow and very distinctly ; but in a running and quick Pronunciation the last Syllables are not sounded, except a Vowel follows.

A Consonant in the end of a Word, is pronounced clearly in a running Discourse, when a Vowel, or (b) mute begins the next word ; so that one would think it to be the first Letter of the following word : as, *vous aimez les hommes*, you love Men. Pronounced as if it were written, *vou zaimé lë sbommes* ; except *vous* and *nous* in an Interrogation, where (s) is not sounded : as *etes vous au logis ?* are you at home ? as *ete vou au logi ?*

### Of Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

Diphthongs and Triphthongs are made of Vowels : which are, *ai*, *au*, *eau*, *ei*, *eu*, *œu*, *oi*, *ou*, *ui*.

*Ai* is pronounced as (e) open : as *laquai*, *plaisir* ; the Verbs *j'ai* I have, *je sai* I know, and the Perfect simple, and Future Tenses of Verbs keep a middle sound betwixt (e) masculine and (e) open : as *je chantai* I did sing, *je chanterai* I shall or will sing.

*Au, eau, like (ø) long as in haut high, au-tant as much, Chapeau Hat.* *Ei*

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*Ei* is pronounc'd ~~as a single~~<sup>as a single (e)</sup> when it is join'd to an (n) as *feindre, peindre*.

*Eu, oeu* are pronounc'd a little ~~clearer~~<sup>clearer</sup> than (u) : as *jeu* play, *feu* fire, *coeur* heart, *voeu* vow.

*Oi* is pronounc'd in Monosyllables almost as if it were writ *oa*: as *loi* law, *bois* wood, *quoi* what; except *froid* cold, *croire* to believe, *droit* strait &c. and the Imperfect Tenses, both of the Indicative and Subjunctive Mood, which are pronounc'd like (ai) or (e) open: as *je vendois* I sold, *je vendrois* I should sell; and also the Third Person plural: as *ils vendroient*; likewise the Names of Countries: as *Anglois, François* &c.

*Ou* is pronounc'd as (oo) or as in *could, would*: as *souci* care, *coudre* to sow, *moudre* to grind.

*Ui* is almost pronounc'd as it is writ: as *lui* he, *nuit* night; but in *qui* it sounds as ki.

After all, the true Pronunciation of the French Language, is not to be attain'd by Precepts, and especially of the Diphthongs; therefore you must learn it from a skilful Master.

## C H A P. II.

### Of the Elision.

**E**lision is the striking off a Vowel before another: These three Vowels suffer Elision, viz.

*A* in the Article, and the Pronoun *la*.

*E* in

*E* in Words of One Syllable.

*i* in *si* before *il* and *ils*.

*La* the Article Feminine: as, *l'amé* the Soul, *l'hôtesse* the Landlady.

*La* a Pron. Relat. as *je l'aime*, I love her, *nous l'honorons*, We respect her: Except 1. When it is put after the Imperative: as *faites la entrer*, Let her come in. 2. When it is an Adverb: as *êtes vous la haut?* Are you there above? The Pronoun *ma* before *amie, amour*; as *m'amie m'amour*, Sweet-heart.

*E* in Monosyllables: as *l'Esprit* the Wit, *l'Homme* the Man, *c'est* it is, *qu'il m'attende* that he wait for me: Also in some Words of Two Syllables, as *entre s'entr'aimer* to love one another; *chaque*, as *chaqu'un* \* *chacun* every one; *quelque* as *quelqu'un* \* *quelcun* some-body; and in some Adjective female, as *demie* before a Substantive, as *demi'douzaine* half a dozen, *demi'heure* half an hour; and in the personal Pronoun *je*; as *j'aime* I love: Except when it is put after the Verb, as *ai je affaire avec vous?* Have I any business with you? \* *afaire*.

The Conjunction *si* before *il* and *ils*, as *s'il vous plaît* if you please, *s'ils aiment* if they love.

## C H A P. III.

## Of the Accent.

**T**He Accent is Threefold, the first is call'd *Acute*, and it is only set over an é Masculine, as *santé* health.

The Second *Grave*, which is put upon the Adverbs of place, to distinguish them from Articles, and Conjunctions, as *où* where, *là* there; and the Particle à to distinguish it from the third Person sing. of the Present of the Indicative Mood of *Avoir* to have.

The third *Circumflex*, is put on a long Vowel, when either a Vowel, or an (s) has been struck off, as *aage*, *âge*, *bastir* *bâtir* to Build.

The *Diæresis* divides a Vowel from another, putting two points upon the second, as *pâis* Country *poète*, &c. On the contrary if two words are to be join'd it is made thus (-) as *tres-humble* most humble.

## C H A P. IV.

## Of the Articles, and of the Declension of Nouns.

**T**He Six Cases, which are us'd in other Grammars, in this are reduc'd to Three. The *Nom.* and *Acc.* are the same, and so are the *Gen.* and *Ablative*; as for the *Vocative* we use none in French.

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Articles are Particles put before Nouns to decline them, and to shew their Gender and Number, they are Threefold.

The First is call'd Definite.

Sing. Masc.	Fem.
Nom. and Acc. le Ciel	la Terre
Gen. and Abl. du the heaven	de la the earth
Dat. au	à la.

Before a Vowel, or an h mute, of both genders.

Nom. and Acc. l'	Esprit	the wit
Gen. and Abl. de l'	ame	the soul
Dat. à l'	honneur	the honour
Plu. Les, des, aux.	Cieux.	

The Second is call'd Indefinite, and it is of both Genders and Numbers.

Nom. and Acc.	André.	Jean
Gen. and Abl. d'	Elisabet.	de Londres
Dat. à	Amsterdam	à Marie

The Third is call'd Article of Unity, which signifies in the Singular *a whole*, and in the Plural it marks *one uncertain Number*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.
Nom and Acc	un one	une
Gen. and Abl.	d'un	d'une
Dat.	à un	à une.

Plural for both Genders.

Before a Substantive. Before an Adjective.

Nom. and Acc.	des	de
Gen. and Abl.	des	des
Dat.	à des	à de.

Examp.

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Example : *un Roi* a King, *une Reine* a Queen, *des Rois* some Kings, *des Reines* some Queens, *de grands Rois* great Kings, *de grandes Reines* great Queens, *la gloire des vertueux Princes*, or *des Princes vertueux* the Glory of virtuous Princes.

The Article Definite is put before all Appellative Nouns determined to a certain person or thing : as *I'ai vu le Roi d'Angleterre* I saw the King of England, *J'ai trouvé le Livre que j'ai si long temps cherché*, I have found the Book which I sought so long. *J'ai vu l'Angleterre, la France, l'Espagne &c.* I have seen England, France, Spain &c. But we say, *Je viens de France, d'Angleterre*, I come from France, England.

It is put also before Participles, Prepositions, Adverbs, Adjectives and Infinitives, which are taken substantively : as *le diligent étudie bien*, the diligent man studies hard; *l'aimant, l'aimé, le sage dit*, the loving, the lov'd, the Wise says &c. *le dehors* the outside, *le dedans* the inside, *le derriere* the back-side &c. Before *Saint*, as *la Sainte Ecriture* the holy Scripture.

*Sur* about, before Numbers, as *sur les deux ou trois heures*, about two or three a Clock; *sur le midi, minuit*, about noon, midnight; otherwise we say, *à une heure, deux, trois &c.* at one of the clock, two, three &c. *à midi, minuit*, at noon, midnight.

The Article Indefinite is put before all proper

proper Names of Men, Women, Cities, Towns, Villages, Months and Days: as *J'ai reçû ce Livre de Jean, & je le veux donner à Marie*, I receiv'd that Book of John, and I will give it to Mary.

*Je partis de Londres le sixième de Juin;* I departed from London on the sixth of June. *J'irai à Londres, Lundi ou Mardi,* I will go to London on Monday or Tuesday: It is likewise put after Adverbs of quantity, and such like: as *Beaucoup d'argent* much Money, *Trop de vin, & peu de pain* too much Wine, and little Bread.

Saint Holy, when it is set before proper Names, has this Article put before: as *Les Oeuvres de Saint Augustin*, Saint Augustin's Works; and likewise before Numbers: as *j'en ai donné à un de vous trois*, I gave it to one of you three.

Altho' it was said before that the Article *du, de la*, is a sign of the Gen. and Ablative Cases, it is nevertheless us'd sometimes to express the Nom. and Acc. Cases: as *voilà du pain, de l'eau*, here's Bread, Water; *j'ai bu du vin & de la biere*, I have drunk Wine and Beer. Note.: When there is a measure or a quantity of a thing, we use the Article Indefinite: as *donnez moi un morceau de pain, de viande &c.* give me a piece of Bread, of Meat &c. But when a thing is specified, and us'd in a determinate sense, we use the Article Definite: as *donnez moi un morceau du*

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*du pain, que j'ai a porté,* give me a piece of the Bread which I brought.

If the latter of two Substantives coming together, is construed Adjectively in Latin, it hath the Article Indefinite before it: as *un pont de bois, de Pierre,* a wooden Bridge, a stone Bridge; *Vin de France de Rhin,* French Wine, Rhenish Wine; *un habit d'homme,* a Man's Garment; *une robe de femme,* a Woman's Gown &c.

### C H A P. I V.

#### *Of the Genders.*

There are two Genders in French, *viz.* the Masculine and Feminine, as for the Neuter it is never to be met with, but in (*ce*) *that, tout all, que what, that is when they are put alone without a Substantive, and want the plural Number.*

All proper Names of Gods, Angels, Devils, of Men, of Dignities, of Trades and Offices of Men, are of the Masculine Gender: as *Jupiter, Michel, Lucifer; Pierre, Roi, Cuisnier* &c. Also the Names of Trees, Months, Days and Coins: as *un Frêne* an Ash-tree, *Janvier* January, *Dimanche* Sunday, *un écu à Crown:* But the Names of Towns, some are of the Masculine, some of the Feminine Gender, according to their Termination, as *Londres* London, *Rome* &c.

Proper Names of Women, of Goddesses, Dignities and Offices belonging to Women,

of

of Sciences, Vertues, Fruits, are of the Feminine Gender: as *Marie*, *Junon*, *Reine Queen*, *Couturiere Seamstress*, *Filosofie Philosophy*, *Charité Charity*, *une pomme an apple*.

We say in Poetry, that Words which end in (*e*) Feminine, are of the Feminine Gender; as *terrible*, *juste* &c. all other Terminations are call'd Masculine. This Rule is infallibly apply'd to Names of Kingdoms, Provinces; as *la France*, *le Poitou* &c. and also to the Letters which take *un*; as *un (a)* *un (b)* &c. which are Masculine, but in the Feminine we say *une F*, *une h*, *une l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, ; as *la Foi Faith*, *la Musique Musick*, *une Voce a Wedding*, *une heure an Hour*, *une lame a Blade of a Sword*, *une reponse an Answer*, *une Seigneurie a Lordship*: But there are too many Exceptions to be here inserted, which the Learner may meet with more conveniently in his Dictionary.

## C H A P. V.

### Of the Formation of feminine Substantives.

Substantives of the Feminine Gender are form'd by adding only an (*e*): as *Boulenger Baker*, *Boulengere Baker's Wife*.

Words in (*ien*) and (*on*) take (*ne*): as *vau-rien*, *vaurienne* idle Rascal, *Brouillon*, *Brou-lonne* pragmatical Fellow.

Prince

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Prince Prince, *Comte* Earl, *Maitre* Master, take (*ffe*) *Princesse*, *Comtesse*, *Maitresse*.

In (*eau*) they change in (*elle*) as *Maquerneau* Pimp, *Maquerelle* Bawd. In (*eur*) they change in (*euse*) as *Menteur*, *Menteuse* Liar. Except *Ambassadeur*, *Amateur* Lover, *Acteur* Actor, *Conservateur*, *Empereur*, *Inventeur*, *Protecteur* *Tuteur* Guardian; which change *teur* in *trice*: as *Amatrice*, *Imperatrice*, *Ambadrice*, &c.

*Vengeur* Revenger, *Pecheur* Sinner, make *Vengeresse*, *Pecheresse*; *Gouverneur* Governor, *Serviteur* Servant, make *Gouvernante*, *Servante*. Also *Dieu* God, *Desse*; *Roi* King, *Reine*; *Duc* Duke, *Duchesse*; *Abé* Abbot, *Abesse*; *Jumeau* Twins, *Jumelle*; *Neveu*, Nephew, *Niece*; *Fils* Son, *Fille*; *Larron* Thief, *Larronesse*; *Levrier* Greyhound, *Levrette*; *Loup* Wolf, *Louve*; *Nourrissier* Foster-Father, *Nourrice* Nourse, *Cheval* Horse, *Jument* or *Cavale* Mare, *Coq* Cock, *Poule* Hen, *Cerf* Stag, *Biche* Hind, *Taureau* Bull, *Vache* Cow.

Note. Many Substantives of the Masculine Gender, are never us'd in the Feminine: as *Possesseur*, *Successeur*, &c. There are some which want the Singular Number: as *Les Delices* Delights, *des Pincettes* Tongs, *des Mouchettes* Snuffers, *des Vergettes* a Brush; and some Plural: as *Argent* Silver, *Chair* Flesh &c.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Formation of Adjectives Feminine.

**A**djectives ending in (*e*) are of the common Gender; that is to say, they serve indifferently to Masculine or Feminine Substantives: as *honnête* honest \**honête*.

In *e*, *d*, *u*, *ois*, take an (*e*): as, *aimé* lov'd, *lourd* dull, *crû* grown, *Anglois* English, *aimée*, *lourde*, *crûë*, *Angloise*: Except *Verd* green, *verte*. *Bas* low, *épais* thick, *gras* fat, *gros* big, take (*se*) *basse*, *grosse* &c.

In (*al*) and (*il*) take an (*e*) as *Brutal* Brutish, *Civil*, *Brutale*, *Civile*: Except *Gentil* pretty *Gentille*; and all the Adjectives in (*el*) as *cruel*, *cruelle*, *fou* fool, *mous* soft, *nul* void, *folle*, *molle*, *nulle*.

In (*eau*) change (*au*) in (*ll**e*) as *nouveau* new, *nouvelle*, *beau* fine, *belle*: But when the following Word begins by a Vowel then (*eau*) is chang'd, in (*el*) as *bel enfant*, pretty Child.

In (*on*) take (*ne*) as *bon* good, *bonne*. In (*c*) take (*che*) as *franc* free, *franche*: Except *Turc*, *Grec*, *Public*, which take *que*, *Grecque*. In (*f*) change (*f*) in (*ve*) as *chetif* pitiful, *chetive*. In (*g*) take (*ue*) as *long*, *longue*. In (*t*) take (*te*) as *net* clean, *nette*: Except *tout* all, *prudent*, *patient*, which take (*e*) as *toute*, *prudente* &c. And those ending in (*aut*) as *Courtant* short and well-set Man,

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Sourdaut deafish; which change their (*t*) in (*de*) as *Courtaude*, *Sourdaude*.

In (*x*) they change (*x*) in *se*, as *heureux* happy, *heureuse*: Except *Doux* sweet, *Douce*, *faux* false, *fause*, *roux* red-hair'd, *rouffe*.

### Of the Formation of the Plural Number.

Nouns ending in (*s*, *x*, *z*) are the same in the Plural, as *Anglois* English, *heureux* happy, *nez* nose: But all the other are form'd commonly by adding (*s*) as *l'homme* the Man, *les hommes* Men, *la femme* the Woman, *les femmes*. Except those in (*al*) and (*ail*) which change in (*aux*) as *Animal*, *animaux*, *travail* work, *travaux*. The next take only an (*s*) *attirail* train, *bal* ball, *éventail* fan, *fatal*, *serrail* Seraglio; ending in *en*, *eau*, *on*, take an (*x*) as *feu* fire, *rideau* curtain, *clou* nail, *feux* &c. In *ant* or *ent* change (*t*) in (*s*) as *enfant* Boy, *enfans*, *prudent*, *prudens*; also *tout* all, *tous*.

Words of Numbers take nothing in their Plural, as *quatre mille hommes* four Thousand Men.

### C H A P. VII.

#### Of Diminitives.

**S**Ubstantives and Adjectives of the Masculine Gender, make their Diminitives, in (*et*) *elet*) as *Livre* a Book, *Livret* a little Book, *Manteau* Cloak, *Mantelet* a short Cloak:

Cloak: Those of the Feminine in *ette* and *elette*, as *fille* Girl, *fillette* a little Girl, *femme* Woman, *femmelette* a little Woman.

There are many Nouns, which admit of no Diminitive to be form'd from 'em, because it's against use, as from *Soldat* Soldier, *Galant* Knave; we do not say, *un Soldatet*, nor *un Galantet*: But we use the Adjective *petit*, as *un petit Soldat* a little Soldier; and so of other Words which have no Diminitive.

Observe these following: *Arbre* Tree, *Arbrisseau* Shrub, *Ane* Ass, *Anon* young Ass, *Berger* Shepherd, *Bergerot* young Shepherd, *Bergere* Shepherdess, *Bergeronnette* a little Shepherdess, *Beuf* Ox, *Bouveau* Bullock, *Brochet* Pike, *Brocheton* Pickerel, *Chat* Cat, *Chaton* young Cat, *Diable* Devil, *Diabloton* young Devil, *Lapin* Rabbet, *Lapreau* young Rabbet, *Lievre* Hare, *Levrault* young Hare, *Lion* Lion, *Lionceau* Lion's Whelp, *Loap* Wolf, *Louveton* young Wolf, *Pigeon*, *Pigeonneau* young Pigeon, *Rue* Street, *Ruelle* or *Ruelle* narrow Street, *Cheval* Horse, *Bidot* little Nag, *Sanglier* wild Boar, *Marcassin* young wild Boar, *Poule* Hen, *Pouffin* or *Poulet* Chicken.

## CHAP. VIII.

### Of the Degrees of Comparison.

The sign of the Comparative Degree is *plus* more, as *grand* great, *plus grand* more great; these following are express'd in

one Word without the help of *plus*, *bon* good, *meilleur* better, *mauvais* bad, *pire* worse, *petit* little, *plus petit* or *moindre* less; but you must observe that *plus petit* relates to quantity, and *moindre* to quality, as *les plus petits ne sont pas toujours les moindres*, the least are not always the worst. The Superlative Degree is express'd with these Particles, *tres*, *bien*, *fort*, when a thing is amplify'd without Comparison. But when many things are compar'd together, and one is prefer'd, we must use the Comparative with the Article Definite, as *le Lion est le plus fort de toutes les bêtes*, the Lion is the strongest of all Beasts.

## C H A P. IX.

## Of the Numbers.

**N**Umbers are Cardinal, Ordinal, Proportional, Collective and Distributive. Cardinal are *un* 1, *deux* 2, *trois* 3, *quatre* 4, *cinq* 5, *six* 6, *sept* 7, *huit* 8, *neuf* 9, *dix* 10, *onze* 11, *douze* 12, *treize* 13, *quatorze* 14, *quinze* 15, *seize* 16, *dix-sept* 17, *dix-huit* 18, *dix-neuf* 19, *vingt* 20, *vingt & un* 21, *vingt deux* 22, *trente* 30, *quarante* 40, *cinquante* 50, *soixante* 60, *soixante & dix* 70, *quatre-vingt* 80, *quatre-vingt dix* 90, *cent* 100, *mille* 1000, *dix mille* 10000, *cent mille* 100000, *million* 1000000. *Septante*, *Huitante*, *Nonante* are Arithmetical Terms; we say nevertheless, *les Septante Interpretes*, the Seventy Interpreters;

prefers; we say, *dans huit jours*, within eight Days, *dans quinze jours*, within a Fortnight &c. In speaking of Hours we use the Cardinal Numbers, as *il est six heures, neuf heures, midi, minuit*; it is six, nine, twelve a-clock: But not *douze heures*. Ordinal, as *premier* first, *second*, or *deuxième* second, *troisième* third &c. Proportionals, as *simple, double, triple, quadruple* fourfold, *centuple* hundred fold; the other Numbers are not in use, and instead of them we use, *cinq fois plus*, five times more, *six fois plus* &c.

Collective, as *couple, paire pair, demi-douzaine, half-dozen*; but instead of *Centaine* we use *Cent*, as *combien vendez vous le Cent de ces poires?* for how much do you sell a Hundred of these Pears.

Distributive, as *un à un*, one and one, *deux à deux* two and two, *cinq à cinq* five and five, *dix à dix* ten and ten, as *ils marchoient en bel ordre deux à deux, quatre à quatre*, they march'd in good order two and two, four and four; and not *de deux en deux*.

In Poetry we say *un quatrain*, a quatrain, or a stanza of four Verses.

## C H A P. X.

### Of Pronouns.

**T**HERE are Six sorts of Pronouns, viz. the Personal, Demonstrative, Possessive, Interrogative, Relative and Indefinite; all which are Absolute and Conjunctive.

Con-

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Conjunctive personal Pronouns are set only before Verbs, and these two Adverbs, *voici* here is, *voila* there is, and they are declined without an Article.

### Singular.

Nom. { *je* I, *tu* thou, *il* he, *elle* she. (self.  
Dat. { *me* to me, *te* to thee, *lui* to him, *se* to himself.  
Acc. { *me* me, *te* thee, *le* him, *la* her, *se* himself.

### Plural.

Nom. { *nous* we, *vous* you, *ils* they, *elles* they.  
Dat. { *nous* to us, *vous* to you, *leur* to them.  
Acc. { *nous* us, *vous* you, *les* them.

These Pronouns, as it may be seen, have no *Gen.* nor *Abl.* Case, but when there is need of those Cases we must use the *Absolute person Pron.*

They are put before the Verb when a Question is not asked, as *je me confesse*, I confess my self; also before these two Adverbs, as *me voici* here I am, *le voila* there he is.

In the Imperative Mood, or in an Interrogation or Repetition, they are put after the Verb, when there is no Negation, as *parlez je?* do I speak? But instead of (*me*) and (*te*) we must use sometimes *moi* and *toi*, as *prenez moi* take me, *connois toi toi-même* know your self. In wishing, as *que ne suis je mort*, I would I were dead.

The Pronoun is set before the Verb when the Sentence is Negative, as *ne me parlez pas*,

*pas*, do not speak to me. *Vous* is us'd instead of *tu*, for Civility's sake, as *vous êtes mon ami*, you are my Friend. When a Noun goes before the Verb, the Pronoun is to be left out, as *l'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu*, Man was created after the image of God; and not *l'homme il est &c.* But when there is an Interrogation, the Pronoun is put after the Noun and the Verb: as *L'homme est-il aimable?* Is the Man lovely?

The Absolute Personal Pronouns.

Sing.	Plural.
Nom. & Acc.	<i>moi my</i>
Gen. & Abl. de	<i>toi thy</i>
Dat.	<i>lui him</i>
	<i>nous our</i>
	<i>vous your</i>
	<i>elle her</i>
	<i>eux them</i>
	<i>soi him</i>
	<i>elles them</i>

These are construed without a Verb, or they are put after it: as *de qui parlez vous?* of whom do you speak? *de vous of you*, *de lui of him*, *d'eux of them*. They are also construed with a Preposition: as *Si Dieu est pour moi, qui sera contre moi?* If God is for me, who will be against me?

Of Conjunctive Possessive Pronouns.

Masc.	Fem.	Com.	Gender.
Nom. & Acc.	<i>mon, ma my</i>	<i>notre our</i>	
Gen. & Abl. de	<i>ton, ta thy</i>	<i>votre your</i>	
Dat.	<i>à son, sa his her</i>	<i>leur their</i>	
			Plural

## Plural Common Gender.

<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>	<i>mes</i> my	<i>nos</i> our
<i>Gen. &amp; Abl.</i>	<i>des</i> thy	<i>vos</i> your
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à ses</i> his or her	<i>leurs</i> their

These are put with Substantives: as, *mon Père* my Father, *ma Mere* my Mother, *son Livre* his Book, *nos amis* *sont vos ennemis* our Friends are your Enemies. Altho' *mon*, *ton*, *son*, are to be set before Substantives of the Masculine Gender, nevertheless they are put before Nouns of the Feminine, that begin with a Vowel, or an (*b*) mute: as *mon Ame* my Soul, *ton Epée* thy Sword, *son Hotesse* his Landlady.

## Of Absolute Possessive Pronouns.

<i>Sing. Masc.</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>mien</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>			<i>la mienne</i> <i>mine</i>
<i>Gen. &amp; Abl.</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>tien</i>	<i>de la tienne</i> <i>thine</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>sien</i>	<i>à la sienne</i> <i>his, hers</i>

<i>Plu. Masc.</i>	<i>les</i>	<i>miens, miennes</i> <i>mine</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>			
<i>Gen. &amp; Abl.</i>	<i>des</i>	<i>tiens, tiennes</i> <i>thine</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>aux</i>	<i>siens, siennes</i> <i>bis, hers</i>	

<i>Sing. Masc.</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>nôtre</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Nom. &amp; Acc.</i>			<i>la nôtre</i> <i>our</i>
<i>Gen. &amp; Abl.</i>	<i>du</i>	<i>vôtre</i>	<i>de la vôtre</i> <i>your</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>leur</i>	<i>à la leur</i> <i>their</i>

Plural

Plural Common.

Nom. & Acc. les  $\setminus$  nôtres ours

Gen. & Abl. des  $\setminus$  vôtres yours

Dat. aux  $\setminus$  leur theirs.

These are put without a Substantive, but then it is to be understood, as *il faut rendre à chacun le sien*, Every one should have his own, *j'apporterai du Mien, & vous du vôtre*, I will bring some of mine, and you of yours.

Of Conjunctive Demonstrative Pron.

Sing. Masc. Fem.

Nom. & Acc. ce, cet. cette this, \* cett.

Gen. & Abl. de  $\setminus$  Plu. Common.

Dat. à ces these.

*Ce* is us'd before a Substantive that begins with a Consonant, as *ce Cheval* this Horse: But *cet* before a Substantive that begins with a Vowel, or (*b*) mute, as *cet enfant* that Boy, *cet homme* that Man.

Note, That when *ce* is put for *cela* it has no Plural, and it requires the Relative *que* after it, as *ce que vous dites est bon*, that which you say is good: Without a Relative we must use *ceci* this, *cela* that, as *ceci me plaît* this pleases me, *cela me déplaît* that displeases me.

Demonstrative Absolute Pron.

Sing.

Nom. & Acc. celui he.

Gen. & Abl. de celle she.

Dat. à

Plur.

Ceux those,

celles those.

These

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These are set without Substantives, and commonly admit after them a Relative, as *celui ou celle que vous aimez*, he or her whom you love : *Ci* and *la* are added for the greater demonstration, there being no Relative, as *celui-ci* this, *celui-là* that, *cette-ci* this, *cette-là* that ; where you see plainly that (*ci*) denotes a thing at hand, and (*là*) a thing afar off, as *j'aime mieux ce livre ci, que celui là*, I had rather have this Book, than that.

### Of Relative Pronouns.

*Nom.*

*Gen. & Abl.* de { *qui* who

*Dat.* à {

*Acc.* que.

*Sing. Masc. Fem.*

*Nom. & Acc.* lequel which laquelle

*Gen. & Abl.* duquel de laquelle

*Dat.* auquel à laquelle.

*Plur.*

*Nom. & Acc.* lesquels, lesquelles

*Gen. & Abl.* desquels, desquelles

*Dat.* ausquels, ausquelles.

*Nom. & Acc.*

*Gen. & Abl.* de { *quoi* what.

*Dat.* à {

*Qui* is of both Genders and both Numbers, and expresses a Nominative Case, *que* an Accusative, as *j'ai un ami qui m'est venu voir*, I have a Friend which came to see me.

*J'aime*

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*J'aime celui, ou celle, que vous aimez,* I love him, or her whom you love : *Qui* and *lequel* have this difference, viz. *Qui* is said in ablique cases only of Persons, as *c'est une personne de qui j'ai recu beaucoup de faveurs*, It is a Person of whom I have receiv'd many Favours : *c'est une fille, à qui j'ai donné mon Cœur,* It is a Girl to whom I have given my Heart : But not *c'est un Cheval de qui*, but *dont*, not *à qui* but *auquel*, and so when we speak of things inanimate ; therefore you must not say, *c'est un jardin, de qui je retire beaucoup de fruits*, but *duquel* or *dont*, It is a Garden out of which I gather much Fruit. We use *lequel*, and not *qui*, when two Substantives of different Gender go before a Relative, which has relation to that which is the farthest off, as *Voila l'opinion de l'Auteur laquelle je vous prie de suivre*, It is the opinion of the Author which I desire you to follow : Besides these foregoing Pronouns we have *le, la, les, y, en, dont, où*, which are sometimes Relatives, *le, la, les* are Articles or Pron. Person. as was said before ; or Pron. Relat. as may be seen by the following Examples, as *Priez vous Dieu ?* Do you pray God ? *oui je le prie*, yes I pray him, *Avez vous la crainte de Dieu ?* Have you the Fear of God ? *oui, je l'ai*, yes I have it : *Aimez vous les Livres ?* Do you love Books ? *oui, je les aime*, yes I love them.

*T* relates to a Place or Thing, as *allez vous à la*

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*à la Comédie?* do you go to the Comedy? *oui j'y vais*, yes I go thither; *êtes vous disposé à la Vertu?* are you dispos'd to Virtue? *oui j'y suis disposé*, yes I am dispos'd to it.

*En* relates to a Person, a Thing, or Place, as *Vous m'avez obligé, & je vous en remercie*, you have obliged me, and I thank you for it; *Quand j'ai du Vin, j'en bois*, When I have Wine I drink of it; *venez vous de Londres?* do you come from London? *oui, j'en viens*, yes, I come from thence: It relates also to a part of a thing, as *avez vous du pain?* have you some Bread? *j'en ai*, I have some; but if you speak of a whole Loaf, say, *avez vous le pain?* have you the Loaf? *je l'ai*, I have it. *En* is us'd also in several Expressions without any antecedent, as *j'en tiens*, I am catch'd: You may see more about this Particle in Chap. 17. Of Prepositions.

*Dont* whereof, of which, of whom, as *le Gentilhomme dont nous parlons*, the Gentleman whereof we speak, *les hommes dont vous m'avez parlé*, the Men of whom you spoke to me.

*Où* is put for *auquel*, as *le triste état, où je vous ai laissé*, the sad condition wherein I did leave you, is better than *auquel*.

*Conjunctive Interrogative Pron.*

*Sing.*      *Masc.*    *Fem.*

*Nom. & Acc.*    *quel?*    *quelle?*    *what, which.*

*Gen. & Abl. de*    *Plu. Masc. Fem.*

*Dat.*    *à quels?*    *quelles?*

*These*

These are put before a Substantive, as  
*quel Livre avez vous?* What Book have you?  
*quelles gens sont ce là?* what sort of Men  
are there?

*Absolute Interrogative Pron.*

*Sing. Masc. Fem.*

*Nom. & Acc.* lequel laquelle  
*Gen. & Abl.* duquel de laquelle  
*Dat.* auquel à laquelle.

*Pl. Masc. Fem.*

*Nom. & Acc.* lesquels lesquelles, which  
*Gen. & Abl.* desquels desquelles  
*Dat.* ausquels ausquelles.

*Nom. & Acc.* qui? who, whom  
*Gen. & Abl. de* de qui? que? what.  
*Dat. à* quoi? que? what.

*Qui* Interrogative is said of Persons in  
the Nom. and Acc. as *qui est là?* who is  
there? But *que* of inanimate things, as *que  
demandez vous?* what do you desire? that is  
to say, What thing do you desire?

*Quoi* and *que* are us'd in both Genders,  
and are said of Things, not of Persons, as  
*que dites vous?* what say you? *Que* is us'd  
only in the Nom. and Acc. Case, *quoi* in the  
Gen. Abl. and Dat. as *de quoi parle-t-on?* of  
what is there mention made? *à quoi passerons  
nous le Tems?* about what shall we employ  
our time?

There is this difference between *qui* and  
*lequel*, viz. that *qui* is said of a Thing in  
gene-

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general, *lequel* of a determinate thing, as  
*qui est venu ici?* who is come here? *un de mes freres*, one of my Brothers, *lequel?* which of them? They are join'd also to the Verb *Savoir*, as *je ne sais quel livre c'est*, I know not what Book it is, *je ne sais lequel choisir*, I do not know which to chuse.

Of Indefinite Pron.

Indefinite Pronouns denote some uncertain Person or Thing, and they are either Conjunctive or Absolute: The Conjunctive are these that follow, *quelque* some-body, *chaque* every, *aucun* any body, *nul* none, *certain*, *autre* other, *plusieurs* several, *tout* all, *tel* such, *même* same; which are construed with Substantives, and are declined with the Article Indefinite, and their use shall be shewn in the following Examples.

*Avez vous quelque Livre?* Haye you some Book? *chaque jour à son nom*, every Day has its Name; and it is us'd iu the plural, except with Nouns which have no singular Number, *je n'ai lì aucun Auteur*, *qui me plaise tant*, *que celui ci*, I never read an Author, which pleases me so well as this; it is always us'd Negatively, don't say, *aucuns vous aiment*, but *quelques uns &c.* *Nul* is us'd instead of *pas un*, as *vous n'avez nulle occasion*, or *nul sujet de vous plaindre*, you have no occasion to complain. *Un certain Gentilhomme*, a certain Gentleman, *un autre homme* another Man,

Man, une autre femme another Woman; plusieurs mois many Months, plusieurs années many Years, it is always of the plural Number. *Tout homme* every Man, *toute femme* every Woman, *tel homme* such Man, *telle femme* such Woman; *Même*, as je le ferai moi-même I will do it my self, when it is join'd to Verbs it is made a Conjunction or an Adverb, as *même il pleuroit*, he even wept.

The Absolute Pron.

*Quelqu'un* or *quelcun* some-body, *chacun* every one, *quiconque* whosoever, *Autrui* others, *Personne* no-body, *pas un* none, as *quelcun vous demande*, some-body asks for you, *chacun cherche son profit*, every one seeks his own profit, *quiconque vous à dit cela à menti*, whosoever told you that Ly'd, *je ne veux rien d'autrui*, I will have nothing from another, *Personne n'est par fait*, no body is perfect; in this signification *Personne* has no plural Number, but in the Latin signification it is always Feminine, as *la Personne que vous aimez est arrivée*, the Person whom you love is come; *pas un d'eux ne viendra*, none of 'em will come.

C H A P. XI.

Of the order of Substantives and Adjectives.

**N**ouns of Cardinal Number, as *un, deux, trois &c.* and Ordinal Number, as *le premier, le second jour de la semaine*, the first

of

or second day of the Week; and all Conjunctives Pronouns, as *mon Dieu* my God &c. are put before Substantives: Nevertheless in speaking of Kings and Ecclesiastical Princes we say, *Guillaume Troisieme* William the Third, *Alexandre Sixieme*, Alexander the Sixth, where the Name of King or Pope is understood: Also when we quote a Tome or Chapter of a Book, as *Tome premier* the first Tome, *Chapitre premier* the first Chapter, *Livre troisième* the third Book &c.

There are also some Adjectives of Quantity, which are put before the Substantive, as *petit Garçon* little Boy, &c. *Même* is also put before the Substantive when it signifies *the same*, as *la même personne m'a parlé*, the same person has spoken to me: But when it signifies *self* it is put after, as *moi même* my self.

Nouns signifying Colours, as *blanc*, *noir*, *rouge*, White, Black, Red; also Nouns denoting the qualities of Elements, as *chaud* hot, *froid* cold, *humide* moist; and Names of Nations, as *Anglois*, *François*, and all Particles are put after the Substantives: Likewise Nouns importing Quality, Figure and Condition, and all Adjectives ending in *if* are put after the Substantive, as *un habit neuf* a new Suit of Cloaths, *un homme gras*, *gros*, *français*, a fat, big, fresh Man, *un baton droit*, *courbé*, &c. a streight, crooked Stick, *un homme rassasié*, *jure*, *pensif*, a glutted, drunken, thoughtful Man, &c.

There

There are a few others which are set indifferently before or after the Substantive, as *la Sainte Ecriture*, or *l'ecriture Sainte*, the Holy Scripture, *un parfait courage*, or *un courage parfait*, a perfect Courage.

Note, That some Adjectives, which in their proper signification are put indifferently before, or after the Substantive, in a Metaphorical one, are put only before, as *un homme aveugle* a blind Man, *une aveugle passion* a blind passion, *viande fade* unsavoury Meat, *fade entretien* a nonsensical Discourse, *eau froide* cold Water, *froide mine* a dejected Countenance, *une femme grosse* a Woman great with Child, *grosse femme* a great Woman, *le malin Esprit* the Devil, *un Esprit malin* a malicious Man, *une chose rare* a curious Thing, *un rare Esprit* a fine Wit, *une sage femme* a Midwife, *une femme sage* a discreet Woman, &c.

## CHAP. XII.

### Of the Verbs.

A Verb is either Active, as *j'aime* I love, or Passive, as *je suis aimé* I am loved, or Neuter, as *dormir* to sleep, or Transitive whose action passes from the Agent to the Patient, as *aimer Dieu* to love God, or Reflected, which is that which reflects the Action upon the Agent it self that caused it, as *s'aimer* to love himself, *se punir* to punish him.

D.

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himself; or Reciprocal, which is that which reflects the Action upon the several Agents that produc'd it, as *s'entrebatte* to Beat one another, *s'entrebaiser* to Kiss one another &c. There are some Verbs which are always Reflected, that may be known by their Infinitive, which has always the Pronoun (*se*) before it; and these Verbs are always conjugated in their compound Tenses with the Verb *Etre*, and never with *Avoir*, as *je me suis trompé* I did deceive my self, and not *je m'ai trompé* I have deceiv'd my self. Besides these Verbs we have Two Auxiliary Verbs, viz. *Avoir* and *Etre*.

The Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb  
Avoir to have, the Participle Passive,  
Eu had.

Present { j'ai } nous avons  
Tense. { tu as } I have { vous avez .  
{ il a } q } ils ont.

Imperfect { j'avois } nous avions  
{ tu avois } I had { vous aviez  
il avoit } ils avoient.

Perfect { j'eus } nous eûmes  
Simple. { tu eus } I had { vous eûtes  
il eut } ils eurent.

Perf. { j'ai } I have had { nous avons  
Comp. { tu as } eu { vous avez } eu  
{ il a } q } ils ont.

I. Plu-

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1. Plu- { j'avois *I had had* n. avions  
perfect. { tu avoist { en } v. aviez { en  
{ il avoit { ils avoient.

2. Plu- { j'eus *I had had* n. eumes  
perfect. { tu eus { eu } v. eutes { eu  
{ il eut { ils eurent.

Future. { j'aurai *I shall, or will have.* n. aurions  
{ tu auras { will have. } vous aurez  
{ il aura { ils auront.

Impe- { j'aié *Have thou, let him have.* n. ajons  
rative. { aie { let him have. } aiez  
{ qu'il ait { qu'ils aient.

Conjun- { j'aié *I have* n. aions  
ctive. { tu aiés { I have } vous aiez  
{ il ait { ils aient.

1. Im- { j'eusse *I could have* n. eussions  
perfect. { tu eusses { I could have } v. eussiez  
{ il eût { ils eussent.

2. Im- { j'aurois *I could have* n. aurions  
perfect. { tu aurois { I could have } v. auriez  
{ il auroit { ils auroient

Per- { j'aié *I have had* n. aions  
fect. { tu aies { eu } vous aiez { eu  
{ il ait { ils aient.

1. Plu- { j'eusse *I had had* n. eussions  
perfect. { tu eusses { eu } v. eussiez { eu  
{ il eût { ils eussent.

2. Plu- { j'aurois *I had had* n. aurions  
perfect. { tu aurois { eu } v. auriez { eu  
{ il auroit { ils auroient

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*Fu-* j'aurai. *I shall have* { n. aurons  
ture. } tu auras } eu (had. } v. aurez } en  
il aura }      }      }      }      }      }  
Infinitive.

*Present.* { Avoir to have,  
*Perfect.* { Avoir eu to have had.

Participle.

*Present.* { Aiānt having,  
*Perfect.* { Aiānt eu having had.

The Auxiliary Verb Etre to be. Participle

Passive.      Eté been.

*Present.* { je suis } nous sommes  
tu es      { I am      { vous êtes  
il est      }      } ils sont.

*Imperfect.* { j'étois } nous étions  
tu étois      { I was      { vous étiez  
il étoit      }      } ils étoient.

*Perfect.* { je fus } nous fumes  
tu fus      { I was      { vous futes  
*Simple.*      il fut      } ils furent.

*Perf.* { j'ai } I have been } nous avons  
*Comp.* { tu as } été      { vous avez } été  
il a      }      } ils ont.

1. *Plu.* { J'avois } I had been } nous avions  
*perf.* { tu avois } été      { vous aviez } été  
il avoit }      } ils avoient }

2. *Plu.* { J'eus } I had been } nous eumes  
*perf.* { tu eus } été      { vous eutes } été  
il eut }      } ils eurent }

*Fu-*

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Future. { Je serai } I shall or { nous serons  
 tu seras } will be { vous serez  
 il sera } ils feront

Impe- } sois } be thou } soions  
 rative. } qu'il soit } let him be } soiez  
 qu'ils soient

Conjun- } je sois } I be } nous soions  
 & tive. } tu sois } vous soiez  
 il soit } ils soient

1. Im- } je fusse } I were } nous fussions.  
 perfect. } tu fusses } vous fussiez  
 il fut } ils fussent

2. Im- } je serois } I were } nous serions  
 perfect. } tu serois } vous seriez  
 il seroit } ils seroient.

Per. } J'aie } I have been } nous aiions.  
 fct. } tu aies } été } vous aiez } été  
 il ait } ils aient

1. Plu- } J'eusse } I had } nous eussions  
 perfect. } tu eusses } been } vous eussiez } été  
 il eût } été } ils eussent

2. Plu- } J'aurois } I had } nous aurions  
 perfect. } tu aurois } been } vous auriez } été  
 il auroit } été } ils auroient

Future. } J'aurai } I shall } n. aurons  
 tu auras } have been } v. aurez } été  
 il aura } été } ils auront

*Infinitive.*

Present. { Être to be

Perfect. { Avoir été to have been.

Participle

**Present,** {*Etant-being*

**Perfect,** {*Aiant été having been.*

The French have 19 Tenses in their Verbs, besides their Participle Passive, whereof Ten are Simple, and Nine Compounded: Amongst all these Tenses, there are only five of the Simple and the Participle Passive, which make the difference in the Conjugations, and which are marked over with a Cross, the other five are alike in all Verbs, whether Regular or Irregular; as for the Compounded Tenses, they never change.

### Of the Formation of the Simple Tenses.

The Present Tense of the Indicative Mood is formed of the Infinitive. In the first Conjugation, by throwing away the (*r*) v. gr. *Parler* *je Parle*. In the second, by changing the (*r*) with an (*s*): as *Bâtier*, *je Bâsis*. In the third, by turning *evoir* into *ois*, as, *recevoir* *je reçois*. In the fourth, by changing the last Syllable with an (*s*): as *rendre* *je rents*, *connoître* *je connoisis*, I know, *craindre* *je crains*, I fear. This last Rule is also for all the Irregular Verbs, v.gr. *Boire* *je bois*, *prendre* *je prens*; except *Aler*, and the Verbs in *oir*, which are very few: as *Savoir*, *pouvoir*, &c. say, *je vais*, *sais*, *peux*. By this I affirm, that the Verbs ending in (*re*) which are

are accounted to make the Fourth Conjugation, are all Irregular Verbs; and my other Assertion is, That the French Verbs have but three Terminations in their Simple Preter Tenses, and therefore one may very well admit but three Conjugations. But not being willing to set up for a Refiner of the French Tongue, I will admit four, as other Grammarians do.

The Imperfect is form'd in all Verbs out the first Plural Person of the Present Tense, by turning (*ons*) into (*ois*): as *nous parlons*, *je parlais*, except the Auxiliary *je suis*, which takes its Formation of the second Person.

The Simple Preter Tense is form'd out of the Infinitive, in the first Conjugation, by changing (*er*) into (*ai*): as *Parler*, *Parlai*. In the second, (*r*) into (*s*): as *Bâtir*, *Bâsis*. In the third, (*evoir*) into (*us*), *recevoir*, *reçus*. In the fourth, (*re*) into (*is*), *rendre*, *rendis*.

The Future is always in (*rai*), and is formed of the Infinitive, by adding (*ai*) therunto: as *Parler*, *Parlerai*, *Bâtir*, *Batirai*. Those in (*oir*) change these three Letters in (*rai*): as *recevoir*, *recevrai*, *devoir*, *devrai*; ~~those~~ those in (*re*) change the (*e*) in (*ai*): as *rendre*, *rendrai*, *croire*, *croindrai*; except those in (*nir*), where the Future is formed of the Present of the Indicative: as *venir*, *je viens*, *je viendrai*; the Verbs *aler*, *voir*, *savoir*, *envoyer*, *quérir*, *courir*, *cueillir*,

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*mourir, tenir, faire, will have j'irai, je ver-  
rai, enverrai, aurai, aquerrai, courrai, cueille-  
rai, mourrai, tiendrai, ferai..*

The Imperative is formed in all Conjugations, out of the Present of the Indicative : *je parle, parle, &c.* and the Third Person Singular of the same Imperative, is formed in all Verbs of the Third Person Plural of the same Present Tense, by throwing away (*nt*) : as *ils parlent, qu'il parle, ils bâtissent,* *qu'il bâtisse, &c.* except the abovemention'd Verbs, and those which end in (*ont*) in this same Third Person Plural : as *ils font, ils vont* ; and if you observe this Rule, you may presently form the First Person of the Conjunctive in all Verbs, as being alike, v. gr. *qu'il parle, je parle, &c.*

The first Imperfect of the Conjunctive, is formed in all Verbs of the second Person Singular, of the Simple Preter Tense, by adding (*se*) thereunto : as *tu parlas, je par-  
lasse, &c.*

The second Imperfect is formed of the Future, changing (*rai*) in (*rois*) : as *je parle-  
rai, je parlerois, &c.*

The Participle Active is formed in all Verbs of the Imperfect Tense, by changing (*ois*) into (*ant*) : as *je parlois, parlant, &c.*

The Passive Participle is formed in those of the first and second Conjugation, of the Infinitive, by throwing away the (*r*), and in the third, by changing *eovoir* into (*u*) : as

*Par-*

Parler, Bâtir, Recevoir.  
parlé, bâti, reçû.

In the Irregular Verbs, there is no certain Rule to be given; but observe that there are only these three General Terminations, viz. *e, i, u*.

Verbs in *aindre*, *eindre* and *oindre*, have their Participles in *aint*, *eint* and *oint*, v.gr. *craindre*, *croint*, *peindre*, *peint*, *oindre*, *oint*. Those in *frir* and *vrir*, have it in *ert*: as *souffrir*, *souffert*, *ouvrir*, *ouvert*. These two, *mourir* and *naitre* follow the Latin, *mort*, *né*. These three, *être*, *faire*, *dire*, have the second Plural Person of the Present of the Indicative in *es*, and not in *ez*, as all the other, *nous sommes*, *vous êtes*, *faisons*, *faites*, *disons*, *dites*.

The Verbs in *frir*, *vrir* and *cueillir*, have their Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, like those of the first Conjugation: as *je souffre*, *j'ouvre*, *je cueille*. Those in *aindre*, *eindre* and *oindre*, take a (g) in the Plural Person of the Indicative Present: as *craindre*, *nous craignons*, *craignez*, *craignent*, *éteindre*, *nous éteignons*, *joindre*, *joignons*, &c.

There

*There are Four Conjugations, which are known*

*The Infinitive Mood.*

*The first is in (er,) as Parler to speak.*

*The second in (ir,) as Bâtir to build.*

*The third in (oir,) as Recevoir to receive.*

*The fourth in (re,) as Rendre to restore.*



*The Simple Preter Tense.*

<i>The Partic. Ab. alwys in (ant)</i>	Parlant	je Parlai, as, a, âmes, âtes, érent:
	Bâtfissant	je Bâtis, is, it, imes, ites, irent.
	Recevant	je Reçus, ûs, ût, ûmes, ûtes, ûrent.
	Rendant	je Rendis, is, it, imes, ites, irént.



<i>The Particle Passe.</i>	Parlé	je Parlerai
	Bâti	je Bâtirai } ras, ra
	Reçu	je Recevrai } rons, rez, ront.
	Rendu	je Rendrai



*The Imperative Mood.*

Parle, qu'il parle, parlons, parlez, qu'ils parlent.  
Bâtis, qu'il bâtisse, bâtissons, bâtissez, qu'ils bâtissent.  
Reçois, qu'il reçoive, recevons, recevez, qu'ils reçoivent.

Rens, qu'il rende, rendons, rendez, qu'ils rendent.

*The 2d Imperf.  
of the Conjunct.*

own by the Termination of their Infinitives, viz.



*The Present of the Indicative.*

*The Imperfect*  
always in (ois)

je Parle, es, e, ons, ez, ent.      je parlois  
je Batis, is, it, issions, islez, issent.      je batissois      ois, oit.  
je Reçois, ois, oit, evons, evez, oi-je recevois      ions, iez,  
vent.      je Rens, ens, end, endons, je rendois      oint.  
endez, endent.



*The first Imperfect of the Conjunctive.*

je parlasse, asses, ât, assions, assiez, allent.  
je bâtisse, isses, it, issions, issiez, issent.  
je rçusse, usses, ût, ussions, ussieze, ussent.  
je rendisse, isses, it, issions, issiez, issent.

*The 2d Imperf.  
of the Conjunctive*      je parlerois  
                                    je bâtirois      rois, roit.  
                                    je recevrois      rions, riez, roient.  
                                    je rendrois



*The Present of the Conjunctive Mood.*

je Parle, es, e, ions, iez, ent.  
je Batisse, isses, issé, issions, issiez, issent.  
je Reçoive, oives, oive, evions, eviez, oyent.  
je Rende, des, de, dions, diez, dent.

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Reflected and Reciprocal Verbs differ from Active Verbs, in as much as they take before them the Nominative and Accusative Cases of the Personal Pronoun *je*, and in Compound Tenses they take also the Auxiliary *Etre*, as was said before : as *je me leve*, I rise, *tu te leve*, thou risest, *il se leve*, *nous nous levons*, *vous vous levez*, *ils se levent*, and so in all other Tenses ; but note that in the Imperative Mood, the Pronoun follows the Verb : as *leve toi*, rise thou, *qu'il se leve*, let him rise, *levons nous*, let us rise, *levez vous*, rise you, *qu'ils se levent*, let them rise.

Impersonal Verbs have both an Active and Passive signification ; those of the Active take always the Particle (*il*) : as *il faut*, it behoves, *il pleut*, it rains. But those of the Passive signification, take always the Particle (*on*) or *l'on* : as *on dit*, they say, *l'on fait*, they do ; *on* and *l'on* have the same signification, nevertheless they differ in this, *viz.* *on* is put every where : as *on lit*, they read, *on chante*, they sing ; unless when it immediately follows the Particle (*si*), and then we must use *l'on*, and not *on*, ex. gr. *je ne sait si l'on me fera cette faveur*, I know not whether they will do me that favour ; but if it happens that the Word which follows the Particle (*si*) begins with an (*l*), then we must use *on*, as in this Example : *je ne sait si on on lui fera cette faveur*, I know not whether they will do him that favour ; and not

*sil'on*, because *si on* is more pleasant to the Ear than *si l'on*.

Befides these Verbs, the Auxiliary *Avoir* is made Impersonal, by adding *y grec*, in the third Person Singular of all Tenses: as *il a*, there is, *il y avoit*, there was, &c.

### C H A P. XIII.

#### Of the Difference betwixt *c'est* and *il est*.

*L est* denotes the Quality of a thing: as *Pierre est vertueux*, Peter is virtuous, *il est savant*, he is learned, *il est malade*, he is sick; where it is evident, that for the most part it is put before Adjectives; nevertheless it should be set before Substantives, when they mark out a Quality: as *il est Pape*, he is Pope, *il est Empereur*, he is Emperor; it denotes also Time, and its circumstances: as *il est temps d'y aler*, it is time to go there, *est jour*, it is day, *il est nuit*, it is night.

*C'est* is used with an Article following it: *c'est le Roi*, it is the King, *c'est le Prince*, it is the Prince; it is also put before proper Names: as *c'est Pierre*, it is Peter, *c'est André*, it is Andrew; also before Pronouns: as *c'est vous*, it is you, *c'est nous*, it is we: likewise before Prepositions: as *c'est pour moi*, it is for me, *c'est contre lui*, it is against him.

The Impersonal *il y a*, there is, or there are, is us'd as often as we will mark out a space

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space of Time or Place, or any Number, if we do not point directly to it : as *Il y a deux mois que je suis ici*, I have been here two Months, *Il y a quarante sept milles d'ici à Londres*, It is fourty-seven Miles from this place to London.

*Il fait*, it is, serves to express the Quality or Condition of Time or Place : as *Il fait chaud aujourd'hui*, It is hot to day, *Il fait clair dans cette chambre*, It is light in this Chamber.

 See the Scheme.



<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Particip. Pass.</i>	<i>Indicative Present.</i>	<i>Perf. Simple.</i>
Aler to go	alé	je vais, tu vas, il va, n, alons, ez, vont	j'alaï
Aquerir to acquire	aquis	j'aquiers, ers, ert, aquerons, ez, apuierent	j'aquis
Bouillir to boil	bouilli	il bout, ils bouillent	
Courir to run	couru	je cours, rs, rt, courons, ez, ent	je courus
Couvrir to cover	couvert	je couvre, es, e, rons, vrez, vrent	je couvris
Cueillir to gather	cueilli	je cueille, es, e, cueillons, ez, ent	je cueillis
Dormir to sleep	dormi	je dors, rs, rt, mons, mez, ment	je dormis
Fuir to run away	fui	je fuis, is, it, ions, iez, ient	je fuis
Hair to hate	hai	je hais, is, it, ifsons, sez, sent	je hais
Mentir to lie	menti	je ments, ts, nt, tons, tez, tent	je mentis
Mourir to dye.	mort	je meurs, rs, rt, mourons, rez, meurent	je mourus
Offrir to offer	offert	j'offre, fres, fre, frons, frez, frent	j'offris
Ouvrir to open	ouvert	j'ouvre, vres, vre, vrons, vrez, vrent	j'ouvris
Partir to go away.	parti	je pars, rs, rt, tons, tez, tent	je partis
Se repentir to repent	repenti	je me repents, tute repents, nt, tons, tez, tent	je me repentis
Sentir to feel	senti	je fents, ts, nt, tons, tez, tent	je sentis
Servir to serve	servi	je fers, rs, rt, vons, vez, vent	je servis
Sortir to go out	sorti	je fors, rs, rt, tons, tez, tent	je sortis
Souffrir to suffer	souffert	je souffre, res, fre, frons, frez, frent	je souffris
Tenir to keep or hold.	tenu	je tiens, ens, ent, tenons, nez, tienent	je tins
Venir to come	venu	je viens, ens, ent, venons, ez, viennent	je vins
Vêtir to cloathe	vetu	je vêts, ts, et, tons, tez, tent	je vêts
S'asseoir to sit down.	assis	je m'assieds, eds, ed, seions, iez, ient	je m'affis
Pouvoir to move	pù	je p <sup>uis</sup> , ux, ut, pouvons, vez, peuvent	je pus
Pouvoir to be able	feu (fù)	je fais, is, it, savons, vez, vent	je fus
Savoir to know	valu	je vaux, ux, ut, valons, les, lent	je valus
Valoir to be worth	vù	je vois, is, it, voions, iez, ient	je vis
Voir to see	voulu	je veux, ux, ut, voulons, lez lent	je voulus
Vouloir to will	bù	je bois, is, it, beuvons, ves, boivent	je bus
Boire to drink	conduit	je conduis, duis, duit, sons, sez, sent	je conduisis
Conduire to lead	conclu	je conclus, us, ud, ons, ez, ent	je conclus
Conclure to conclude	connu	je connois, nois, noit, sôns, sez, sent	je connus
Connôtre to know	contraint	je contrains, ns, nt, traignons, nez, nent	je contraignis
Contraindre to constrain	caint	je crains, ns, nt, craignons, nez, nent	je craignis
Craindre to fear	crù	je crois, ois, oit, croions, iez, croient	je crus
Croire to believe	creu	je crois, ois, oit, croifsons, sez, sent	je crus
Croître to grow	cousu	je couis, us, ud, cousons, sez, sent	je coufis
Coudre to sow	cuit	je cuis, is, it, is, ons, sez, sent	je cuiis
Cuire to bake	dit	je dis, is, it, sons, tes, sent	je dis
Dire to say	destruit	je detruis, is it, ifsons, sez, sent	je detruis
Détruire to destroy	écrit	j'écris, is, it, vons, vez, vent	j'écrivis
Écrire to write	eteint	j'eteins, ns, nt, eteignons, nez, nent	j'eteignis
Eteindre to extinguish	exclu	j'exclus, us, ut, mons, mez, ment	j'exclus
Exclure to exclude	fait	je fais, is, it, sons, tes, font	je fis
Faire to do or make	instruit	j'instruis, is, it, sons, sez, sent	j'instruis
Istruire to instruct	interdit	j'interdis, is it, ifsons, sez, sent	j'interdis
Interdire to forbid	introduit	j'introduis, is, it, ifsons, sez, sent	j'introduisis
Introduire to introduce	joint	je joins, ns, nt, joignons, ez, nent	je joignis
Joindre to join	leu (lù)	je lis, is, it, ifsons, sez, sent	je leus
Lire to read	mis	je mets, ts, et, mettons, tez, tent	je mis
Mettre to lay or put	moulu	je mous, us, ud	
Moudre to grind	né	je nais, is, it, naissions, sez, sent	je naquis
Naitre to be born	nui	je nuis, is, it ifsons, sez, sent	je nuisis
Nuire to hurt	repu	je pais, is, it, sons, sez, sent	
Paitre to feed	paru	je parois, is, it, sons, sez, sent	je parus
Paroître to appear	plu	je plais, is, it, plaisons, sez, sent	je plus
Plaire to please	pris	je prens, ns, nd, prenons, nez, nent	je pris
Prendre to take	ri	je ris, is, it, ons, éz, ent	je ris
Rire to laugh	suivi	je suis, is, it, suivons, ez, ent	je suivis
Suivre to follow	soudre	je sous, j'absous, pl. absolvons	je absous
Soudre to solve	sufi	je sufis, is, it, sons, sons, sez, sent	je sufis
Sufire to suffice	teu	je me tais, is, it, sons, sez, sent	je me teus
Se taire not to speak	teint	je teins, ins, int, teignons, nez, nent	je teignis
Teindre to dy	vaincu	nous vainquons, quez, quent	je vainquis
Vaincre to overcome	vecu	je vis, is, it, vivons, vez, vent	je vecus
Vivre to live			

# Compounds are Conjugated after the same Form.

<i>Future.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>
j'irai j'aquerrai	vas, qu'il aille, alons, alez, qu'ils aillent aquiers, qu'il aquiere, aquerons, rez, rent bous, qu'il bouille qu'ils bouillent	j'aille. tu ailles. il aille. alions. aliez. aillent j'aquiere. res. re. aquerions. riez. aquierent il bouille ils bouillent
je courrai je couvrirai je cueillerai je dormirai je fuirai je hairai je mentirai je mourrai j'offrirai j'ouvrirai je partirai je me repentirai	cours, qu'il courre, courons, rez, rent couvre, qu'il couvre, couvrons, rez, rent cueille, qu'il cueille, cueillons, lez, lent dors, qu'il dorme, dormons, mez, ment fui, qu'il fuie, fuions, ez, ent haiſ, qu'il haifle, haifsons, fez, sent mens, qu'il mente, mentons, tez, tent meurs, qu'il meure, mourons, rez, rent offre, qu'il offre, offrons, frez, frent ouvre, qu'il ouvre, ouvrons, rez, vrent pars, qu'il parte, partons, tez, tent repens toi, qu'il se repente, repentons, tez, tent	je courre. es. e. rions. riez. rent je couvre. es. e. rions. riez. rent je cueille, les. le. lions. iez. ent je dorme. mes. me. ions. iez. ent je fuie. es. e. ions. iez. ient je haifle. es. e. ions. iez. ent je mente. es. e. tions. iez. ent je meure. es. e. mourions. iez. ent j'offre. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'ouvre. ez. e. ions. iez. ent je parte. es. e. ions. iez. ent je me repente. es. e. ions. iez. ent je sente. es. e. ions. iez. ent je serve. es. e. ions. iez. ent je sorte. es. e. ions. iez. ent je souffre. es. e. ions. iez. ent je tienne. es. e. tenions. iez. tienent je vienne. es. e. venions. iez. vienent je vête. es. e. ions. iez. ent je m'asseie. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je pourrai je faurai je vaudrai je verrai je voudrai je boirai je conduirai je conclurai je connoîtrai je contraindrai je craindrai je croirai je croitrai je coudrai je cuirai je dirai je detruirai j'écrirai j'eteindrai j'exclurai je ferai j'instruirai j'interdirai introduirai je joindrai je lirai je mettrai	sens, qu'il sente, sentons, tez, tent fers, qu'il serve, servons, vez, vent sors, qu'il sorte, sortons, tez, tent souffre, qu'il souffre, souffrons, frez, frent tiens, qu'il tienne, tenons, nez, tienent viens, qu'il vienne, venons, nez, nent vêts, qu'il vête, vêtons, tez, tent assieds toi, qu'il s'asseie, asseions, iez, ient qu'il meuve qu'il puisse sache, qu'il sache, sachons, ez, ent qu'il vaille, valons, lez, vaillent vois, qu'il voie, voions, iez, ient qu'il veuille, qu'ils veuillent bois, qu'il boive, beuvons, vez, vent conduis, qu'il conduise, conduisons, fez, sent conclus, qu'il conclue, concluons, ez, ent connois, qu'il connoisse, connoissions, ez, ent contrains, qu'il contraigne, traignons, ez, ent crains, qu'il craigne, craignons, ez, ent crois, qu'il croie, croions, iez, ient crois, qu'il croisse, croiffons, fez, sent cous, qu'il cose, cousons, fez, sent cuis, qu'il cuise, cuisons, fez, sent dis, qu'il dise, disons, dites, disent detruis, qu'il detruise, detruissons, fez, sent écris, qu'il écrive, écrivons, ez, ent eteins. qu'il eteigne, eteignons, nez, nent exclus, qu'il exclue, excluons, ez, ent fais, qu'il fasse, faisons, faites qu'ils fassent instruis, qu'il instruise, instruissons, ez, ent interdis, qu'il interdice, interdissons, ez, ent introduis, qu'il introduise, isons, ez, ent joins, qu'il joigne, joignons, ez, ent lis, qu'il lise, lisons, ez, ent mets, qu'il mette, mettons, tez, tent	je puisse. es. e. ions. iez. ent je sache. es. e. ions. iez. ent je vaille. es. e. valions. iez. ent je voie. es. e. ions. iez. ient je veuille. es. e. voulions. iez. veulent je boive. es. e. beuvions. iez. boivent je conduise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je conclue. es. e. ions. iez. ent je connoisse. es. e. ions. iez. ent je contraigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent je craigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent je croie. es. e. ions. iez. ent je croisse. es. e. ions. iez. sent je cose. es. e. ions. iez. ent je cuise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je dise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je detruise. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'écrive. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'eteigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'exclue. es. e. ions. iez. ent je fasse. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'instruise. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'interdice. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'introduise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je joigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent je lise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je mette. es. e. ions. iez. ent
je nairai je nuirai je paîtrai je paroîtrai je plairai je prendrai je rirai je suivrai j'absoudrai je sufirai je me tairai je teindrai je vaincrai je vivrai	nais, qu'il naîsse, naissions, ez, ent nuis, qu'il nuise, nuisons, ez, ent païs, qu'il paîsse, païssons, ez, ent paroîs, qu'il paroîsse, paroîssons, ez, ent plais, qu'il plaise, plaisons, ez, ent prens, qu'il prene, prenons, ez, ent ris, qu'il rie, rions, ez, ent suis, qu'il suive, suivons, ez, ent absous. qu'il absolve. absolvons. vez. vent sufis. qu'il sufise. sufissons. ez, ent tai toi. qu'il se taise. taisons. ez, ent teins. qu'il teigne. teignons. ez, ent qu'il vainque. vainquons. ez, ent vis. qu'il vive. vivons. ez, ent	je naîsse. es. ions. iez. ent je nuise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je paîsse. es. e. ions. iez. ent je paroîsse. es. e. ions. iez. ent je plaise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je prene. es. e. ions. iez. ent je rie. es. e. ions. iez. ent je suive. es. e. ions. iez. ent j'absolve. es. e. ions. iez. ent je sufise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je me taise. es. e. ions. iez. ent je teigne. es. e. ions. iez. ent je vainque. es. e. ions. iez. ent je vive. es. e. ions. iez. ent

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Use of Tenses; and first of the Present Tense.

The Present Tense has nothing peculiar but this, that sometimes we make use of it instead of the Future: as *où allez vous demain?* Where do you go to morrow?

We make use of the Preter Imperfect, to express an Action not yet ended, and having no precise period of Time: as *Pendant que j'étois à la ville, or en ville, on a volé ma maison,* Whilst I was in the City, they robb'd my House. *Je croiois que vous étiez de mes amis, mais je vois que je me trompois,* I thought you was one of my Friends, but I see I was deceiv'd. We also use the Preter Imperfect after *lorsque* when, *pendantque* whilst, as *J'ai fait cela lorsque, or pendant que j'étois malade,* I have done that when, or whilst I was sick. We use it also when we speak of the Quality or Actions of Dead Men: as *Mon Pere aimoit les Mathematiques, & se plaisoit à la chasse,* My Father did love Mathematicks, and he did delight in Hunting.

Of the Simple Perfect Tense.

This Tense is us'd when we determine a precise Time perfectly past: as *Je fus voir hier*

bier Milord, I was yesterday to see my Lord. We also make great use of it in Historical Narrations : as *Le vingt quatrième de Juillet, de l'année 1694. la flotte Angloise bombarda la ville de Dieppe en Normandie*, The 24th of July, in the Year 1694. the English Fleet did bombard the Town of Diepe in Normandy.

The Perfect Compound Tense is to denote an uncertain indetermin'd Time : as *J'ai cherché de l'argent, & je n'en ai point trouvé*, I have sought for Money and have found none. *Depuis* requires this Compound Tense, as *Je n'ai point reçû d'argent depuis deux ans*, I have receiv'd no Money these two Years.

The Preter Pluperfect, the Future and the Imperative Mood, are us'd in French as in English.

See the Chapter of Conjunctions, concerning such as govern an Indicative, or Conjunctive Mood ; I shall only say something here of the use of the Conjunction *que*, with an Indicative and Conjunctive Mood.

Such Verbs as signify a thing in actual existence : as *savoir* to know, *trouver* to find, *dire* to say, *assurer* to assure, *confesser* to confess, *entendre* to hear, require an Indicative Mood ; as *Je sais que vous êtes un trompeur, & je le soutiens*, I know that you are a Deceiver, and I affirm it to be so.

But

But Verbs signifying Affection, Will, Desire, Command, Leave, Fear, require a Conjunctive Mood with *que*, as *J'ordonne que vous viviez*, I order that you may live; *Je crains qu'il ne vienne*, I fear that he will come.

As often as the Verb is taken in a Negative Sence, the Conjunction *que* governs a Conjunctive Mood, as *Je ne crois pas quelle fut si belle*, I did not believe that she was so beautiful. Also after the Adjectives *juste* just, *raisonnable* rational, *impossible*, *fâché* sorry, *bien aise* glad: as *Il est impossible que vous ne l'aimiez*, It is impossible that you should not love her.

Note, When the Conjunction *que* is express'd in Latin by *quod*, it governs an Indicative Mood; but when it is render'd by *ut*, it requires a Conjunctive. But there are Exceptions which must be learnt by use.

The first Preter Imperfect is construed with the Conjunctions, us'd with the Conjunctive Mood: as *quoique*, *bienque j'eusse*, also I might have; but the second does not admit of any, and it has a Conditional sence, as *Je n'aurois pas si vous aviez*, I should not have if you had. But when *quand* signifies *although*, then it will have the second Preter Imperfect, or the second Pluperfect of the Conjunctive: as *quand j'aurois dit*, although I had said; and we must not repeat *quand* in the same Sentence, but instead of that we

use *que* that: as quand l'iniquité triompherait de la vertu, & que les hommes la suivroient, although Iniquity should triumph over Virtue, and that Men should follow it.

*Note*, That such Verbs as are of the Present or Future Tense, and will have after them a Verb of the Conjunctive Mood, require also the Present of the same Mood: as *je veux qu'il vienne*, I will that he come; but if the same Verbs be of the Preterperfect Tenses, they require the first Imperfect: as *je voulais que cela arrivat*, I was willing that it should happen.

*Note* also, If three Imperfect Tenses come together, they must be disposed of thus, *viz.* The first must be of the Indicative Mood; the second, the first Preter Imperfect Tense of the Conjunctive; and the third, the second of the same Mood: as *si je savoys que vous me fassiez cet honneur, je vous prirois de me pardonner*, if I knew that you would do me this honour, I would beg your pardon.

Participles are either *Active* or *Passive*. The Participle Active is almost always Indeclinable, that is, it is the same in both *Genders* and *Numbers*, when it stands for a Participle: as *ces Messieurs ayant été bien reçus*, those Gentlemen having been well receiv'd; *ayant trouvé de bons amis*, having found good Friends. When it is us'd as a Participle, it may have the Plural Number, but not the Feminine Gender: as *les Soldats allans à l'affaut*

*saut, & trouvans de la resistance lachèrent pit,*  
the Souldiers assaulting the Town, and finding  
a resistance, did run away. But when it  
is taken Adjectively, it may be of all Num-  
bers and Genders ; as *cette Couleur est fort  
changeante*, that Colour is very changable, &c.

The Participle Passive, so called, because  
when it is join'd with the Auxiliary *Avoir*,  
it has an Active signification, and with the  
Verb *Etre* a Passive : as *j'ai aimé*, I have  
lov'd, *je suis aimé*, I am lov'd ; when it is  
us'd with the Verb *Avoir*, it admits of no  
alteration, neither from the Nominative  
Case of the Verb, nor from the Case which  
it governs : as *il a aimé*, he has lov'd, *elle  
a aimé*, she has lov'd, *ils ont aimé*, they have  
lov'd.

But Note, When the Pronoun is in the  
Accusative Case, whether Relative, *que, la,  
le, les* ; or Personal, as *me, te, se, vous, nous*,  
&c. the Participle agrees with the Accusa-  
tive in Gender and Number : as *la Lettre  
que mon Pere m'a envoiée*, the Epistle which  
my Father wrote to me ; *les filles que j'ai ai-  
mées*, the Daughters whom I lov'd ; except  
when an Infinitive Mood, a Substantive, or  
another Participle of the Feminine Gender  
follows : as *ma Soeur s'est fait peindre*, (and not  
*fait*) my Sister got her Picture drawn ; *cette  
femme s'est arraché les yeux*, et *elle s'est trouvée  
guérie*, that Woman pull'd out her Eyes, and  
she was cur'd. But in the Masculine Gender,

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and with Reflected Verbs; it agrees with the Pron. Personal : as *ils se sont trouves gueris*, they found themselves cur'd, *Elles se sont trouvées gueries*, &c. Except when the Participle comes betwixt two Substantives : as *les bonnes que m'a temoigné votre generosité*, the Kindnesses which your Generosity has testified to me ; *les plaisirs que m'a causé votre conversation*, the Pleasures which your Conversation hath caus'd me, and not *temoignée*, nor *causée*.

When the Participle is us'd in the Passive signification, it agreeth with its Substantive in Number and Gender : as *l'homme est fait à l'image de Dieu*, Man is made after God's Image ; *la femme est faite pour l'homme*, Woman is made for Man.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Syntax.

ALL Verbs Personal have before them a Nominative Case, which agreeth with it in Number and Person, and an Accusative Case after it : as *j'aime mes amis*, I love my Friends; *j'aime les belles filles*, I love beautiful Maids. There are many Verbs Actives that govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive or Ablative of the Thing : as *j'accuse quelqu'un de larcin*, I accuse some Body of Theft.

We

We must observe to place the Verb in the beginning of a Sentence, so that the Passion may follow the Action: as *j'aime la vertu, & je deteste le vice*, I love Virtue, and I abhor Vice. All Verbs Passive require an Ablative Case: as *cette Demoiselle est aimée de tout le monde*, every body loves that Gentlewoman; or a Nominative with the Preposition *par* by, if there happen to be after it an Ablative Case: as *les enemis ont été chassés de la ville par les Bourgeois*, the Enemies were driven out of the Town by the Citizens. All Verbs Transitives govern an Accusative of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person: as *j'ai donné tout mon bien aux pauvres*, I have given all my Goods to the Poor.

The Substantive and Adjective agree in Case, Gender and Number: as *grande femme* great Woman. Here we must also note, that Participles us'd Adjectively, and Conjunctive Pronouns, come under the Names of Adjectives, and fall in with this Rule: as *un Prince charmant* a charming Prince, *mon frere* & *ma soeur* my Brother and my Sister. But *mon, ton, son*, are excepted before Nouns of the Feminine Gender, beginning with a Vowel or (*b*) mute, as we observ'd before in *Chap. 10. p. 24.*

The Adjective sometimes is us'd instead of an Adverb: as *il court vite* he runs swiftly, *il parle haut* he speaks out.

An Adjective after two or more Substantives, agreeeth with the nearer: as *j'ai le coeur & la bouche ouverte pour recevoir vos ordres*, I have both Heart and Mouth open to receive your Orders. Except when the Verb parts the Adjective from preceding Substantives of different Genders, for then the Adjective agreeeth with the most worthy Gender: as *les hommes & les femmes sont mortels* (and not *mortelles*) Men and Women are mortal.

The Relative agreeeth with antecedent in Gender and Number: as *puis qu'ils sont mes amis, je ne les saurois laisser dans un tel danger*, because they are my Friends, I cannot leave them in danger.

When two Substantives (betokening divers things) come together, the latter must be put in the Genitive Case: as *l'Armée du Roi* the King's Army.

Two or more Substantives of different significations, will have a Verb Plural after them: as *le Roi & la Reine sont en bonne santé*, the King and the Queen are in good health.

*Note.* Adverbs are commonly put after the Verb: as *je vous aime beaucoup*, I love you much. But it is to be observ'd, that in Compound Tenses the Auxiliary is understood, and not the Participle; and that not only an Adverb, but a whole Phrase often-times comes between the Auxiliary Verb, and the Participle: as *Elle auroit à ce que je*

*je crois, plutôt choisi la mort, que de vous accorder aucune faveur,* I believe she would sooner dye than grant you any Favour.

## C H A P. XVI.

### *Of the Nature of Adverbs.*

**A**dverbs are easily distinguish'd from Prepositions, in as much as they govern no Case, as the Prepositions always do; from whence it follows, that many Prepositions, as often as they are put alone without a Case, are chang'd into Adverbs, *v. gr.* if we say, *l'un marche devant moi, & l'autre apres moi*, one walks before me, and the other after me, then *devant* and *apres* are Prepositions; but if we say absolutely, *l'un marche devant, & l'autre apres*, one walks before and the other after, then they are us'd as Adverbs, because they have no Case after them. Adverbs are not always simple and uncompounded, as *souvent* often, *rarement* seldom, *pres* near, *loin* far off, but oftentimes they are made up of a Preposition and a Noun, or another Adverb, as *apres-dîné* after Dinner, *devant-hier* before yesterday.

There are several sorts of Adverbs, which we will rank under several distinct Heads, for the ease and conveniency of the Learner; and because they are very numerous, and may more easily be met with in Dictionaries

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than learn'd any other way, we shall only give a few Examples of every kind, and chiefly those of Time, Place, Quantity and Denying, because they are of too great use to be pass'd over unobserv'd.

Of Adverbs of Time, and their Use.

<i>quand</i> <i>when</i>	<i>dernierement</i> <i>lately</i>
<i>bientôt</i> <i>by and by</i>	<i>souvent</i> <i>often</i>
<i>tout à l'heure</i> <i>pre-</i>	<i>cependant</i> <i>in the mean</i>
<i>incontinent</i> <i>ſſently</i>	<i>time</i>
<i>maintenant</i> <i>now</i>	<i>autrefois</i> <i>formerly</i>
<i>présentement</i> <i>now</i>	<i>pendant</i> <i>while</i>
<i>aujourd'hui</i> <i>to day</i>	<i>avant</i> <i>before</i>
<i>hier</i> <i>yesterday</i>	<i>lors</i> <i>when</i>
<i>avant-hier</i> <i>the day be-</i>	<i>alors</i> <i>then</i>
<i>fore yesterday</i>	<i>déjà</i> <i>already</i>
<i>demain</i> <i>to morrow</i>	<i>encore</i> <i>yet</i>
<i>apres demain</i> <i>after to</i>	<i>un jour</i> <i>sometimes</i>
<i>morrow</i>	<i>jamais</i> <i>never, &amp;c.</i>
<i>quelquefois</i> <i>sometimes</i>	

The Use of Adverbs preceding a Noun.

When *Combien* how much, becomes an Interrogation, or when it may be made Interrogative, the Answer must be put in the Nom. or Acc Case: as *Combien avez vous été ici?* How long have you been here? *Deux, ou trois mois,* & peut être que j'y demeurerai *toute ma vie,* Two or three Months, and perhaps

hap's I will stay here all my Life. We likewise answer in the same Cases, to a Question made by *quand*: as, *quand viendrez vous?* when will you come? *dans deux jours, trois jours, &c.* within two days, three days. But when the Answer is made by a part of a Day or a Year, we use the Dative Case: as *quand partirez vous?* when will you depart? *à trois heures*, at three of the clock, *au mois de Decembre*, in the Month of December. When we speak of any space or length, we answer in the Nom. or Acc. Case, with the Preposition (*en*): as *cette maison a été bâtie en un Mois, en une Année*, that House was built in a Month, in a Year; also, *en Automne* in Autumn, *en Eté* in Summer, *en Hiver* in Winter: but we say, *au Printemps* in the Spring, and not *en Printemps*.

*Autrefois* formerly, with a Verb is join'd to the Preterperfect Tense: as *j'ai été autrefois chez lui*, I haye been formerly at his House. *Unjour* sometimes, to the Preterperfect and the Future: as *j'ai été, & j'irai un jour le voir*, I have been, and I will go sometimes to see him. *Pendant* while, *avant* before, *lors* when, are never us'd without *que*; *alors* then, *cependant* in the mean time, are put alone without *que*; *déjà* already, is us'd in Phrases affirmative of the Preter Tenses: as *je lui ai déjà parlé*, I have spoken already to him. *Encore*, in Negative Phrases: as *je ne lui ai pas encore parlé*, I have not yet spoken to him.

Of

## Of Adverbs of Place, and their Use.

<i>où where</i>	<i>là there</i>
<i>d'où from whence</i>	<i>par là that way</i>
<i>par où where</i>	<i>de là thence</i>
<i>ici here</i>	<i>ceans within</i>
<i>par ici this way</i>	<i>ailleurs elsewhere.</i>

*Où?* where, serves to express a Place, both as to Motion and Rest; and if we speak concerning the proper Names of Cities, we answer in the Dative Case, with the Article Indefinite: as *où demeurez vous?* where do you live? *à Londres, à Paris,* at London, at Paris; *où allez vous?* whither do you go? *je m'en vais à Londres, à Paris.* But when we speak of the common Names of Places, we use the Article Definite: as *il va à l'Eglise,* he goes to the Church, *au logis home,* &c. Concerning the proper Names of Kingdoms, we use the Preposition (*en*): as *je demeure en Angleterre,* I stay in England, *je vais en France,* I go to France: also if a Pronoun goes before the Noun, as *je demeure en votre Maison,* I stay in your House, *je vais en son Jardin,* I go into his Garden.

To the Question *d'où?* from whence, we answer in the Genitive or Ablative Case: as *d'où venez vous?* from whence do you come? *je viens de la promenade;* I come from walking, *de Londres,* from London, *de chez mon*

mon Pere, from my Father.

To *par où* where, or by what way, we answer in the Nom. or Acc. Case, by repeating the Preposition *par*: as *par où passerons nous?* by what way shall we pass? *par le Jardin*, by the Garden, *par Londres* by London, *par Angleterre* by England, &c.

*Of Adverbs of Quantity, and their Use.*

combien?	how much?	aussi also
assez enough		tant so much
beaucoup much		autant as much, as
peu little		many
trop too much		plus { more
si so		davantage } more

We use *autant* and *aussi* in such Phrases as are affirmative, when they are taken comparatively: as *il a autant d'amis que d'ennemis*, he has as many Friends as Enemies; *s'il étoit aussi Generous, que le Roi Guillaume*, *il seroit le plus vaillant du monde*, if he were as Generous as King William, he would be the Bravest Man in the World. But we use *si* and *tant*, if there be no Comparison: as *il a tant bu, qu'il en est mort*, he has drunken so much that he is dead of it; *il a été si malheureux, que de le tuer*, he was so unfortunate as to kill him. Likewise in Negative Phrases us'd Comparatively: as *les Anglois n'ont pas tant perdu de monde, que les François*, the English.

English did not loose so many Men as the French ; *la ville n'est pas si divertissante en Eté que la Campagne*, the City is not so pleasant in Summer as the Country.

*Tant* and *autant* are put before Substantives in the Genitive or Ablative, with the Article Indefinite : as *il y a autant de Cicérons en cette Université, que de Docteurs*, there are as many Cicero's in this University as Doctors. But *si* and *aussi* are put before Adjectives and Adverbs : as *Pierre est aussi grand, que Jaque*, Peter is as great as James.

### Of Adverbs of Denying, and their Use.

non, ni, ne,	no or nor,	neither
point	not, none	
pas	not at all	
point du tout		
nullement		

*Point* denies with a greater force and vehemence than *pas*, and is put before Substantives, with the Gen. or Abl. Case of the Article Indefinite : as *point d'argent, point de Suises*, no Money, no Suitzers. When the Particle (*en*) goes before, we use *point* : as *avez vous de l'argent ? have you any Mony ? je n'en a point, I have none.* But after the Relative Particles *le, la, les*, we use *pas* : as *Aimez vous les belles femmes ? Do you love hand-*

handsom Women? non je ne les aime pas, I do not love them. *Pas* is frequently us'd before *peu*, *moins*, *plus* and *mieux*: as *il n'a pas moins de patience que lui*, he has not less patience than him.

*Pas* and *point* are omitted when the Particle *ni* neither, is present: as *je n'ai ni Or ni Argent, mais ce que j'ai je te le donne*, I have neither Silver nor Gold, but that which I have I give unto thee. It is also left out, if there happen any of these words, *rien* nothing, *personne* no body, *jamais* never, *aucunement* by no means, *guere* little, *plus* more: as *je n'ai rien à faire*, I have nothing do do, *personne ne veut le voir*, no body is willing to see him; likewise when *que* signifies *unless* or *but*: as *il n'y a que vous, qui m'empêchez de la voir*, there's no body but you who keeps me from the sight of her.

There's nothing memorable or extraordinary concerning Adverbs of Quality, Affirming, Asking, Comparing, Exhorting, Shewing, &c. but only that it will be necessary to get 'em by heart.

*Of Quality.*

bien *well*

mal *ill*

aisement *easily*

facilement *easily*

*Of Affirming.*

assurement *indeed*

certainement *certainly*

véritablement *truly*

indubitablement *un-*

*doubtedly*

*Of Asking.*

pourquoi? *why*

pourquoинon? *why not*

com

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comment? how	Of Exhorting.
combien? how much	courage courage
	Of Shewing
plus more	voici see here, or be.
moins less	bold
mieux better	voila there is, or be.
pire worse	bold.

Note, If the Relative Pronouns *le*, *la*, *les*, precede *voici* and *voila*, the Relative *qui* ought to follow: as *le voici qui vient*, behold him coming, *la voila qui boit*, behold her drinking.

## C H A P. XVII.

### Of Prepositions.

Prepositions are divided into Simple and Compound: Simple Prepositions govern a Nominative, and not an Accusative Case: as *l'homme pour qui*, or *la femme pour qui j'a fait cela*, the Man, or the Woman for whom I did this, and not *pour que*.

Except *pres* near, *loin* far off, *hors* out, which are construed with a Genitive or Abl. Case.

### The Simple Prepositions.

à to, at	contre against, by
apres after	en { in, into
avec with	dans { in, into

de-

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deça on this side	environ about
dela on that side	par by
dessus upon, on	pour for
dessous under	sans without
devant before	selon according
derriere behind	sous under
en in, into	sur on, upon
entre betwixt	suivant according
envers towards	

### The Composed Prepositions.

à l'entour	roundabout	au derriere behind
autour		au dehors without
arriere behind		au dedans within
à lendroit towards		à côté at the side.
au dessus above		vis à vis over-against
au dessous under		au deça on this side
au devant before		au delà on that side.

Compound Prepositions require a Genit. or Abl. Case. *Jusque* until, governs a Dative Case, and it is put only before Vowels, and *jusques* before Vowels and Consonants : as *jusques au Ciel*, or *jusqu'au Ciel*, even to Heaven. When another Preposition follows, it governs no Case : as *jusques dans la ville*, even into the City.

*En* is a Pron. Relat. as was said before Chap. 10. p. 28. It is also put before Particles : as *en faisant cela vous vous ruinez*, by doing this you ruin your self. It is likewise

wise an Adverb, and signifies like as : as *il marche en Docteur*, he walks like a Doctor. When it becomes a Preposition it governs a Nom. or Acc. Case, and it is put before such Nouns as mark out the several times or parts of a Year, and before Names of Cities, Provinces and Kingdoms: as *il fait froid en Decembre*, & *chaud en Juin*, it is cold in December, and hot in June. (*Au*) is likewise put for (*en*) as often as *mois* Month is put before the proper Names of Month: as *au Mois de Janvier*, in the Month of January.

Nouns which take the Articles *le*, *la*, *les*, cast away (*en*), for we must not say, *il y a des Etoiles en le Ciel*, but *au Ciel*, there are Stars in the Sky; but when the Article suffers an Apostrophe (*en*) is used: as *j'ai vu des poissons en l'eau*, I saw Fish in the Water.

*En* and *dans* disagree in this, viz. (*en*) serves to express a space of Time, and may be joined with the Preterperfect and Future Tenses: as *je suis venu de Londres en huit jours*, I come from London in Eight Days, *j'irai à Londres en huit*, or *dans huit jours*, I will go to London in Eight Days; where you see that *dans* is only joined with a Future.

*Dans* denotes a thing whereof mention is made, to be contain'd or included in a certain place: as *les poissons sont dans la Mer* & *les Navires en Mer*, The Fishes are in the Sea, and the Ships on the Sea.

*Sur* has also various significations, as you may see in these Examples : as *sur la fin*, near the end, *sur le rivage* at the shoor, *sur tout aimez moi* love me above all things.

Likewise *pour* is variously render'd : as *pour moi, je n'en ferai rien*, for my part, I will do nothing of it ; *un homme pour être petit n'en est pas à mepriser*, a Man because he's small, is not to be less valued ; *il parle mal pour un Docteur*, he talks ill for a Doctor.

## C H A P. XVIII.

### Of Conjunctions.

**T**hese three Conjunctions, *si, parceque,* *afinque*, have various Uses : *si* is construed with all Tenses of the Indicat. Mood, unless when it stands for the Latin word *an* or *utrum* : as *je ne sais si vous viendrez*, I know not whether you will come.

*Afinque* represents a final Cause, *parceque* an efficient one : as *on l'a châtie, afin qu'il fut sage*, they corrected him, that he might become wise ; *on l'a châtie, parcequ'il avoit commis un crime énorme*, they corrected him, because he had committed a great Crime.

*These following Conjunctions govern an Indicative.*

quand { when	d'autantque, for as
lorsque {	much as
pendantque {	outreque besides that
tandisque { as long as	desque { as soon as
tantque {	aussi iotque { so that
depuisque { since that	de sorteque { so that
puis que {	tellementque { info-
parceque { because	si bienque { much
à causeque {	that.

*These govern a Conjunctive.*

encorque {	taucasque in case that
bien que { tho', though	si ce n'estque unless
quoique {	that
pourveuque provided	de peurque { for fear
that	de crainteque { left
jusquaceque till that	avantque { before that
sansque without	devantque {
soitqué whether	

*Afin, de peur, de crainte, without que, are construed with the Particle (*de*), and an Infinitive Mood: as *afin de vous obeir*, to obey you. *Afinque* has relation to a foregoing thing: as *je lui ai envoié mon Valet, afinqu'il vienne*, I have sent my Man to him, to desire him to come.*

*Avant-*

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*Avantque* and *devantque* are also construed after the same way : as *je vous romprai le cou avantque de m'en aler*, I will break your Neck before I go.

*Sans* without the Particle *que*, is also construed with the Infinitive : as *je m'en irai sans lui parler*, I will go away without speaking to him.

### C H A P. XIX.

#### Of Interjections.

##### Of Joy.

**C**A ça courage, un bon Mariage païera tout, Come, come, a good Marriage will make amends for all.

##### Of Pain or Grief.

Ah, helas, ah, alas. Helas quelle pitié! alas what pity!

##### Of Aversion.

**F**i Fi le vilain, Fie the nasty, &c.

##### Of Admirations.

Comment! how! quoi! what!

##### Of Warning.

**G**ardez vous? { have a care.  
**P**renez garde {

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C H A P. XX.  
Of the Gerund.

The Gerund, which amongst the Latins ends in (*di*), in French is only the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood, with the Particle (*de*) added to it, as *j'ai le tems de faire bonne chere*, I have time to make good cheer. It is also put before several Adjectives: as *bien aise* glad, *content* contented, *curieux* curious, *fache* sorry, *las* weary, *capable* capable, *digne* worthy: as *curieux de savoir* curious to know, *digne de vivre* worthy to live; also *être en peine* to be in trouble, *en état* in condition, *sur le point* at hand, *à la veille de mourir* on the point to die, &c.

These following Verbs require after them the Particle (*de*)

assurer to assure	se crever to burst
avertir to give notice	commander to command
s'abstenir to abstain	conseiller to advise
s'aviser to consider	contraindre to constrain
charger to charge	courir danger to be in danger
cesser to cease	conjurer to conjure
continuer to continue	desirer to desire
se contenter to content	
confirmer to confirm	

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differer to differ	promettre to promise
dire to say	presser to press
divertir to divert	prier to pray
detourner to dissuade	proposer to propose
s'ennuier to be weary	pretendre to pretend
s'eforcer to strive	protester to protest
esperer to hope	refuser to refuse
empêcher to hinder	serepentir to repent
entreprendre to under-	souhaiter to wish
take	tâcher to endeavour
exhorter to exhort	venir de boire to come from drinking
forcer to force	si mon Père venoit à mourir, if my Father happened to die.
hater to hasten	
hazarder to venture	
permettre to suffer	
parler to speak	
persuader to persuade	

These following require the Particle (à) as

aimer to love	employer to employ
s'accoutumer to use himself	encourager to incou- rage
s'adonner to give his mind	enseigner to teach
s'amuser to stand on	exciter to stir up
aprendre to learn	exhorter to exhort
condamner to condemn	inciter to incite
convier to invite	inviter to invite
commencer to begin	instruire to instruct
destiner to design	se mettre to put him-
disposer to dispose	s'offrir to offer him- self

pester	to annoy	prendre plaisir to take pleasure
songer	to think	être prêt to be ready
se plaire	to please himself	travailler to work
se porter	to bear himself	réussir to succeed
se pousser	to thrust himself	reduire to reduce
	self	retenir to keep
		servir to serve

We use that Particle likewise after Adverbs of Quantity : as *il y a beaucoup à espérer*, we should have great hopes ; *il n'y a rien à craindre*, there is nothing to be fear'd. It is likewise put after the Adjectives following *aisé* or *facile* easy, *agréable* pleasant, *apré* rough, *ardent*, *beau* fine, *difficile* difficult, *diligent*, *habile* nimble, *premier*, first, *dernier* last, *propre* proper, *prompt* quick, *prêt* ready : as *je suis prêt à faire ce que vous voudrez*, I am ready to do what you will, &c. The Participle which in Latin ends in *us*, *a*, *um*, is express'd in French by (*à*) with the Infinitive Mood : as *une Chambre à louer*, a Chamber to be let.

*Pour* is the sign of the Gerund in (*dam*) : as *nous ne vivons pas pour manger*, *mais nous mangeons pour vivre*, we don't live to eat, but we eat to live.

The Particle (*en*) hath nothing intricate. It is put before the Participle Active in (*ant*), as *en parlant* in speaking, *en bâtiſſant* in building.

Note.

Note. *Neuf* and *nouveau* have the same signification in English, but in the French there is this difference betwixt them, viz. *Nouveau* is said of things Created, as Plants, Fruits: as *Fruits nouveaux*, new Fruits; and also of things arising from Arts and Sciences, as *un Livre nouveau*, a new Book. *Neuf* is said of things made by Mechanical Artificers: as *un habit neuf*, a new Coat, *des souliers neufs*, new Shoes, &c. We say also improperly, but very elegantly, *un homme neuf*, a dull Fellow, *un cheval neuf*, an Horse unbroken.

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*A Collection of some Verbs, which have several significations.*

- A** *Voir a faire*, to be busy.  
*Avoir chaud, froid*, to be hot, cold.  
*Avoir faim, soif*, to be hungry, thirsty.  
*Avoir regard à quelque chose*, to mind, or to regard a thing.  
*Avoir hâte*, to be in haste.  
*Avoir envie*, to desire.  
*Avoir raison*, to be in the right.  
*Avoir soin*, to take care.  
*Avoir bonne opinion*, to have a good opinion.  
*Avancer païs*, to advance.  
*Bander au jeu de Paume*, to bandy at Tennis.  
*Bander un Pistole*, to cock a Pistol.

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- Bander amphie,* to tye a Wound with Bands.  
*Boire Boucille,* to drink a Bottle.  
*Boire froid,* to drink cool.  
*I l'a fait la folie, il faut qu'il la boive,* he has play'd the fool, he must suffer for't.  
*Charger un Fardeau,* to take up a Burthen.  
*Charger un Fusil,* to charge a Gun.  
*Charger l'ennemi le batre,* to charge, or set on the Enemy.  
*Chasser, aller à la chasse,* to Hunt.  
*Chasser, mettre dehors,* to turn out of doors.  
*Couler,* to strain, to leak.  
*Couler à fond,* to sink.  
*Condamner,* to condemn.  
*Condamner une porte,* to stop a door, to nail it.  
*Couper court,* to dispatch quickly. [up.  
*Courir,* to run.  
*Courir danger,* to be in danger.  
*Courir le païs,* to travel.  
*Courir les rues,* to run mad.  
*Couter bon,* to cost much.  
*Demander pardon,* to beg pardon.  
*Que demandez vous?* What would you have?  
*Donner congé,* to give leave.  
*Donner courage,* to animate.  
*Donner esperance,* to give hope.  
*Donner martel en tête à quelcun,* to vex some  
*Donner parole;* to promise. [body.  
*Ecorcher,* to flea.  
*Ecorcher le François,* to speak French badly.  
*Ecumer le Pot,* to scum the Pot.  
*Ecumer sur Mer, voler,* to play the Pyrat.

E-

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- Entonner du Vin, to tun by a Funnel.  
Entonner un Air, to begin a Tune in Singing.  
Entretenir une Concubine, to keep a Concubine.  
Entretenir, fournir de tout, to find out every  
thing. the rest of  
Entretenir discourir, to entertain in discourse.  
Entendre, to hear.  
S'entendre avec quelcun, to have intelligence  
with one.  
Fentens qu'il fasse son devoir, I mean that he  
must do his Duty.  
Faire bonne chere, to be merry.  
Faire compagnie, to accompany.  
Faire conscience, to be conscientious.  
Faire credit, to intrust.  
Faire difficulte, to make difficulty.  
Faire escorte, to go along with.  
Faire force, to use force.  
Faire grace, to pardon.  
Faire honneur, to honour.  
Faire Marché, to make a Bargain.  
Faire pitié, to move.  
Faire rencontre, to meet.  
Faire semblant, to feign.  
Faire tête, to oppose.  
Faire vente, to sell.  
Faire voile, to sail.  
Faire un Enfant, to get a Child.  
Faire le fou, to play the Fool.  
Je n'ai que faire de cela, I have no need of  
Faire des armes, to fence.  
Faire un faux pas, to slip.

Faire

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- Bander une placie, to tye a Wound with Bands.  
Boire Bouetille, to drink a Bottle.  
Boire froid, to drink cool.  
*Il a fait la folie, il faut qu'il la boive,* he has play'd the fool, he must suffer for't.  
Charger un Fardeau, to take up a Burthen.  
Charger un Fusil, to charge a Gun.  
Charger l'ennemi le batre, to charge, or set on the Enemy.  
Chasser, aller à la chasse, to Hunt.  
Chasser, mettre dehors, to turn out of doors.  
Coulter, to strain, to leak.  
Coulter à fond, to sink.  
Condamner, to condemn.  
Condamner une porte, to stop a door, to nail it.  
Couper court, to dispatch quickly. [up.  
Courir, to run.  
Courir danger, to be in danger.  
Courir le païs, to travel.  
Courir les rues, to run mad.  
Couter bon, to cost much.  
Demander pardon, to beg pardon.  
Que demandez vous? What would you have?  
Donner congé, to give leave.  
Donner courage, to animate.  
Donner esperance, to give hope.  
Donner martel en tête à quelcun, to vex some.  
Donner parole; to promise. [body.  
Ecorcher, to flea.  
Ecorcher le François, to speak French badly.  
Ecumer le Pot, to scum the Pot.  
Ecumer sur Mer, voler, to play the Pyrat.

E-

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*Entonner du Vin*, to tun by a Funnel.

*Entonner un Air*, to begin a Tune in Singing.

*Entretenir une Concubine*, to keep a Concubine.

*Entretenir, fournir de tout*, to find out every thing.

*Entretenir discourir*, to entertain in discourse.

*Entendre*, to hear.

*S'entendre avec quelcun*, to have intelligence with one.

*Fentens qu'il fasse son devoir*, I mean that he must do his Duty.

*Faire bonne chere*, to be merry.

*Faire compagnie*, to accompany.

*Faire conscience*, to be conscientious.

*Faire credit*, to intrust.

*Faire difficulte*, to make difficulty.

*Faire escorte*, to go along with.

*Faire force*, to use force.

*Faire grace*, to pardon.

*Faire honneur*, to honour.

*Faire Marché*, to make a Bargain.

*Faire pitié*, to move.

*Faire rencontre*, to meet.

*Faire semblant*, to feign.

*Faire tête*, to oppose.

*Faire vente*, to sell.

*Faire voile*, to sail.

*Faire un Enfant*, to get a Child.

*Faire le fou*, to play the Fool.

*Je n'ai que faire de cela*, I have no need of

*Faire des armes*, to fence.

*Faire un faux pas*, to slip.

*Faire*

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*Faire une querelle à quelcun*, to pick a quarrel with one.

*Faire faire*, to get made.

*Défaire*, to unde.

*Défaire une Armée*, to defeat an Army.

*Se défaire d'un importun*, to rid himself of an importunate.

*Se défaire de son argent*, to spend his Money.

*Filer*, to spin.

*Défiler*, to file off.

*Filer doux*, to give fair words:

*Forger au Marteau*, to forge like a Smith.

*Forger une Menterie*, inventer, to invent a lye.

*Fumer*, to smoak.

*Fumer un Jambon*, to besmoak a Gammon.

*Fumer la Terre*, to dung the Earth.

*Gagner*, to gain.

*Gagner pais*, to fly.

*Griller*, to broil.

*Griller, mettre des grilles*, to grate, to shut up with Grates.

*Lever Boutique*, to set up a Shop.

*Lever un fardeau*, to take up a Burthen.

*Lever du drap*, to buy Cloth.

*Lever des Soldats*, to raise Souldiers.

*S'Elever*, to raise his Fortune.

*Meler*, to mingle.

*Meler des Cartes*, to shuffle Cards.

*Se meler*, to meddle with.

*Mettre ordre à ses affaires*, to settle his affairs.

*Mouiller*, to wet.

*Mouiller l'Ancre*, to cast Anchor.

Nair.

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- Noircir, to black.
- Noircir la réputation, to stain the Reputation.
- Obliger, contraindre, to force.
- Obliger, faire plaisir, to oblige.
- S'obliger par contract, to engage one's self in  
in a Bond.
- Prendre avis, to take Counsel.
- Prendre femme, to marry a Wife.
- Prendre garde, to observe.
- Prendre langue, to inquire.
- Prendre naissance, take his extract.
- Prendre peine, to attempt.
- Prendre possession, to take possession.
- Passer, to pass, to go by.
- Passer le temps, to spend the time.
- Se passer de quelque chose, to make shift with-  
out it.
- Penser, to think.
- Penser un Cheval, to dress a Horse.
- Pendre, to hang.
- Dépendre, to unhang.
- Dépendre de quelcun, to depend on somebody.
- Prendre, to take.
- Prendre un Verre de Vin, to drink a Glass  
of Wine.
- Reprendre, to take again.
- Reprendre quelcun, to reprehend somebody.
- Rafraîchir, to cool or refresh.
- Rafraîchir la memoire, to put one in mind.
- Rafraîchir des troupes, to revive Souldiers.
- Rafraîchir un habit, to renew a suite of Cloaths.
- Rendre conte, to give an account.

Rendre

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*Rendre gorge*, to disgorge.

*Retrancher un Camp*, to intrench an Army.

*Retrancher de son train*, to lessen or diminish ones retinue.

*Se retrancher de son Ordinaire*, to shorten ones Ordinary.

*Servir*, to serve, to wait.

*Se servir*, to make use.

*Souffler*, to blow.

*Souffler, travailler en Chimie*, to work Alchymy.

*Songer*, to dream.

*Songer à ses affaires*, to mind ones business.

*Trancher, couper*, to slice, or cut, or carve.

*Trancher du grand Seigneur*, to act the part of some great Person.

*Tremper*, to dip, steep.

*Tremper une lame*, to temper a Sword-blade.

*Transir de froid*, to starve for cold.

*Transir de peur*, to swoon for fear.

*Tirer païs, ou Trousser bagage, ou plier bagage*, to flye.

*Trouver bon*, to approve.

*Trouver mauvais*, to condemn.

*Violer sa parole*, to break his word.

*Violer une fille*, to force a Maid.

*Voler en l'Air*, to flye in the Air.

*Voler, derober*, to play the Thief.

D I

## DIALOGUES.

### Premier Dialogue.

Bon jour, Monsieur,  
comment vous por-  
tez vous?

A votre service.

Comment se porte, Mon-  
sieur, votre Pere?

Et Madame, votre Me-  
re?

Il or elle, se porte bien,  
graces à Dieu.

J'en suis bien aise.

Il est malade.

Elle est un peu indisposée

J'en suis facheé.

Qu'at-il? qu'at-elle?

Il a la fièvre.

Elle a mal aux dents.

Mais, Monsieur, avez  
vous dejuné?

Non Monsieur.

Voulez vous déjuner a-  
vec nous?

### The First Dialogue.

Goodmorrow, Sir  
how do you do?

At your Service.

How doth the Gentle-  
man your Father?

And Madam your Mo-  
ther?

He, or she, is well  
thanks be to God.

I am glad of it.

He is sick.

She is a little indispos'd

I am sorry for it.

What ails he? What  
ails she?

He hath the Feaver.

He hath the Tooth-  
ach.

But, Sir, have you  
Break-fast?

No, Sir.

Will you Break-fast  
with us?

De

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<i>De tout mon coeur.</i>	With all my heart.
<i>Nous n'avons pas grand chose à vous donner.</i>	We have not much to entertain you with.
<i>Nous n'avons qu'un Jambon.</i>	We have only a Ham of Bacon.
<i>C'est assez, apportez le, nous en couperons une tranche.</i>	'Tis enough, bring it, we will cut a slice of it.
<i>Descendons dans la Cuisine.</i>	Let us go into the Kitchen.
<i>Avez-vous un Couteau?</i>	Have you a Knife?
<i>Coupez un morceau de pain.</i>	Cut a piece of Bread.
<i>Marie, rince les Verres.</i>	Mary, wash the Glass.
<i>Voyons si le Vin est bon.</i>	Let's see whether the Wine be good.
<i>Goutez ce Vin, je vous prie.</i>	Taste that Wine, pray.
<i>Comment le trouvez vous?</i>	How do you like it?
<i>Il est excellent.</i>	It is excellent.
<i>Donnez à boire à Monsieur.</i>	Give the Gentleman some drink.
<i>Monsieur, je saluë votre santé.</i>	Sir, my Service to you.
<i>Je vous remercie, Monsieur.</i>	I thank you, Sir.
<i>Vous ne mangez plus.</i>	You don't eat more.
<i>J'ai tant mangé, que je ne pourrai pas dîner.</i>	I have eat so much, that I shant be able to eat my dinner.
<i>Que voulez vous faire?</i>	What will you do?

*Alons*

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Alons nous promener au Jardin.	Let us go walk in the Garden.
Rendons graces.	Let's say Grace.
Pierre, où est la clef du Jardin?	Peter, where is the key of the Garden?
La voici, Monsieur.	There it is, Sir.
Ouvrez la porte.	Open the Door.
Je ne saurois l'ouvrir.	I cannot open it.
Vous êtes bien mal à droit.	You are very unhappy.
Voici un beau Jardin.	This is a fine Garden.
Voila de belles Fleurs.	There are fine Flowers.
Promenons nous sous ce Berceau.	Let us walk under that Arbor.
Quelle Fleur est cela?	What Flower is that?
C'est une Rose, une Tulipe, un Ociillet.	It is a Rose, a Tulip, a Pink.
Cueillez en si vous en voulez.	Gather some, if you will have any.
Vous avez une belle Tricille.	You have a fine Vine Arbor.
Vous aurez quantité de Raisins.	You will have many Grapes.
J'en viendrai manger, quand ils seront murs.	I will come and eat some when they are ripe.
Vous serez bien venu.	You shall be welcome.

Second

~~of the first two weeks~~

## Second Dialogue.

Rencontre de deux  
Amis.

Monsieur, Monsieur,  
j'ai bien de la joie  
de vous voir. Je m'estime heureux de  
rencontrer un si bon  
ami dans un lieu où  
je m'y attendais, le  
moins.

Vous me surprenez le  
plus agréablement du  
monde.

Depuis quand êtes-vous  
ici?

Il y a trois jours.

Alors, je vous prie, boire

un verre de Vin.

Il fait trop chaud,  
mais alons plutôt au  
Café.

J'admire la commodité  
des Cafés.

Ils sont commodes à di-  
vers regards.

Vous avez raison.

## Second Dialogue.

A Meeting of two  
Friends.

Dear Sir, I am very  
glad to see you.

I think my self happy  
to meet with so good  
a Friend where I  
least look'd for him.

This is to me a most  
agreeable surprize.

How long have you  
been here?

'Tis three days since.

Pray let's go and drink  
a glass of Wine.

It is too hot, but we  
will rather go to  
the Coffee-house.

I admire the conveni-  
ency of Coffeehou-  
ses.

They are convenient  
upon several ac-  
counts.

You're in the righton't.

On

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On y trouve toutes sortes de Liqueurs.	One may meet with all sorts of liquors in it.
On y va principalement pour la compagnie.	One goes chiefly for Conversation.
Et aussi pour apprendre des Nouvelles.	And also to learn News.
Voici une Gazette, qui parle d'une bataille.	There is a Gazette which talks of a Battle.
Cette Nouvelle merit confirmation.	That News wants confirmation.
Monsieur, croiez vous que nous aurons la Paix?	Sir, Do you think we shall have a Peace?
Je crois qu'oui.	I believe so.
Et moi je crois que non.	And I believe not.
Sur quoi vous fondez vous?	What grounds have you for it?
Parce que je vois que les esprits de l'un & de l'autre parti n'y sont guere portez.	Because I see the minds of both Parties little inclined that way.
Cependant tout le monde a besoin de la Paix.	Nevertheless every body wants Peace.
Sur tout les Marchands.	Especially Merchants.
La Guerre fait beaucoup de tort au commerce.	The War is a great hindrance to Trade.
Sans doute, la Paix est toujours avantageuse pour le commerce.	Without question, Peace is always advantageous to Trade.
Quand croit on que le Roi partira?	When do they suppose the King will go?
Je n'en sais rien.	I know nothing of it.

G

Mais

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<i>Mais parlons de Nouvelles particulières.</i>	But let's speak of private News.
<i>On dit que Monsieur --- est blessé à mort.</i>	They say that Mr--- is wounded to death.
<i>J'en suis fâché, c'est un honnête homme.</i>	I am sorry sorry for't, he is an honest man.
<i>Sur quoi se sont ils querrez ?</i>	Upon what account did they quarrel ?
<i>On dit que c'est au jeu, &amp; qu'il lui a donné un dementi.</i>	They say that it was at Play, and he gave him the lye.
<i>Je ne le crois pas.</i>	I don't believe it.
<i>Ni moi non plus.</i>	Nor I neither.
<i>Cela peut être.</i>	That may be.
<i>Quoi qu'il en soit, on le saura bien tôt.</i>	Whatever it be, 'twill be quickly known.
<i>Je m'en informerai chez lui.</i>	I'll enquire at his house.

Dialogue Troisieme.

**M**onsieur, avez vous de nouveaux Livres François ?  
Oui, Mr. quels Livres souhaitez vous avoir ?  
Des livres de Theologie ?  
De Philosophie ?  
De Medecine ?  
De Morale ?  
Des Romans ?  
Des Comedies ?

Third Dialogue.

**S**IR, Have you got any new French Books ?  
Yes, Sir, What Books do you want ?  
Books of Divinity ?  
Of Philosophy ?  
Of Physick ?  
Of Morality ?  
Of Romances ?  
Comedies ?

Now

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<i>Non, je cherche des livres de Mathematique.</i>	No, I look for Mathematical Books.
<i>J'ai les Elementz d'Euclid.</i>	I have Euclid's Elements.
<i>Est ce un Livre nouveau?</i>	Is it a new Book?
<i>Oui Monsieur, il n'y a qu'un an qu'il est Imprime.</i>	Yes Sir, it is but a Year since it was Printed.
<i>De quel pris est il?</i>	What is the Price of it?
<i>De dix chelins.</i>	Ten Shillings.
<i>C'est trop cher.</i>	It is too dear.
<i>Il me semble Monsieur, que c'est fort bon marche,</i>	Methinks, Sir, it is very cheap.
<i>Il cout e cinq francs à Paris.</i>	It cost five Livres in Paris.
<i>J'ai de la peine à le croire.</i>	I can hardly believe it.
<i>Il n'est pas trop bien relié.</i>	It is not very well bound.
<i>Il est relié en veau.</i>	It is bound in Calfs Leather.
<i>Il ne sauroit être mieux relié, à moins qu'il ne soit doré.</i>	It cannot be better bound, unless it be gilt.
<i>Cette reliure la me coute deux chelins.</i>	That binding cost me two Shilling.
<i>Je l'acheterai si vous me le voulez donner pour huit chelins.</i>	I'll buy it, if you will let me have it for eight Shillings.
<i>Je ne saurois je vous assure.</i>	I cannot, I assure you.

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<i>Vous le pourvez bien, mais vous ne voulez pas.</i>	You can, but you will not.
<i>Vous ne voudriez pas Mr, que je vendisse mes livres à perte.</i>	You would not have me sell my Books to lose by, Sir?
<i>A la vérité, cela ne se- roit pas raisonnable.</i>	Truly that would not be reasonable.
<i>Et bien, je vous en don- nerai neuf chelins.</i>	Well then, I'll give you Nine.
<i>Donnez m'en dix s'il vous plaît.</i>	Give me Ten, if you please.
<i>Je n'en donnerai pas un sous d'avantage.</i>	I'll not give a Penny more.
<i>Voilà votre argent, pre- nez le, si vous voulez.</i>	There is your money, take it, if you will.
<i>Et bien, Monsieur, vous l'aurez.</i>	Well Sir, you shall have it.
<i>Je ne veux pas regarder à si peu de chose.</i>	I will not stand with you for such a small matter.
<i>J'aime mieux gaigner six sous avec vous, que de perdre six chelins avec un autre.</i>	I had rather get Six-pence by you, than lose Six Shillings by another.
<i>Je vous croi, vous n'a- vez que faire d'en ju- rer.</i>	I believe you, you need not swear it.
<i>N'avez vous point be- soin d'autres livres?</i>	Do you want no other Books?
<i>Non pas à présent.</i>	Not for the present.
<i>Monsieur, j'espere que</i>	Sir, I hope I shall have <i>j'aurai</i>

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J'aurai l'honneur de vous revoir.

the honour to see you again.

Oui, vous aurez encore de mon argent, mais il faudra que vous me fassiez meilleur marché.

Yes, you shall have more of my Money, but you must use me better.

Je vous assure, Mr que je vous ferai aussi bon marché que je pourrai.

I assure you, Sir, that I will use you as well as I can.

Et bien Monsieur, adieu.

Well Master, adieu to you.

Monsieur, votre tres-humble serviteur.

Sir, your most humble Servant.

Dialogue Quatrième.

Monsieur, êtes vous François?

Sir, are you a French Man?

Oui Monsieur, à votre service.

Yes Sir, at your service.

Combien y a til que vous êtes en Angle-terre?

How long have you been in England?

Il y a environ un An & demi.

About a Year and an half.

Parlez vous Anglois?

Do you speak English?

Je l'entens mieux que je ne le parle.

I understand it better than I speak it.

La langue Angloise est fort difficile aux François.

The English Tongue is very hard for French Men.

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La langue Francoise est bien plus difficile aux Anglois.

J'avoue qu'elle a des difficultez, que la langue Angloise n'a pas.

Mais la prononciation en est bien plus facile que de l'Angloise.

J'ai de la peine a le croire.

L'experience nous le fait voir tous les jours.

Je connois quantite d'Anglois qui prononcent parfaitement le Fran<sup>c</sup>ois.

Et à peine peut on trouver un Fran<sup>c</sup>ois entre cent, qui prononce passablement bien l'Anglois.

J'en connois pourtant quelques uns qui le prononcent presque aussi bien que les Anglois.

Il faut donc qu'ils soient venus en Angleterre fort jeunes.

The French is far harder to English Men.

I confess it hath some difficulties which the French Tongue hath not.

But the Pronunciation is far more easy than English.

I can hardly believe it.

Experience shews it us every day.

I know many English who pronounce French extreamly well.

And one can hardly find a French Man among a hundred, who can pronounce Engl. indifferently.

Yet I know some who can pronounce almost as well as English Men.

Then they came into England very young.

Cela

Cela peut etre car il y a long tems qu'ils y sont.

It may be so, for they have been here many Years.

Dialogue Cinquieme.

Comment Monsieur, vous voila déjà de retour?

Je savois bien que je ne tarderois pas long tems.

Avez vous trouvé votre homme?

Oui.

Vous a t'il paie?

Oui, Dieu merci.

J'en suis bien aise, mais s'il ne vous eut pas paie, vous n'auriez pas manque d'argent.

Je vous aurois ouvert ma bourse.

Je suis votre serviteur.

Demeurerons nous ici?

Non, alons boire bouteille pour passer une demi'heure de tems ensemble.

De tout mon coeur, mais je vous la veux donner.

Nous parlerons de cela quand nous l'aurons bué.

Fifth Dialogue.

How Sir, are you come or return'd already?

I knew I should not stay long.

Did you find your Man?

Yes.

Hath he paid you?

Yes, I thank God.

I am glad of it, but if he had not paid you, you should not have wanted Money.

I would have opened my Purse for you.

I am your Servant.

Shall we stay here?

No, let us go drink a Bottle, to pass half an hour together.

With all my heart, but I will give it you.

We'll talk of that when we have drunk it.

G 4

You-

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Veuliez vous jouer une partie au Piquet.	Will you play a Game at Picket?
De tout mon coeur.	With all my heart.
Avez vous des Cartes?	Have you got Cards?
J'en empierai chercher un jeu.	I will send for a Pack.
Que jouerons nous?	What shall we play for?
Jourons une Guinée à chaque partie pour passer le tems.	Let us play for a Guinea a Game, to pass the time away.
Voila qui est fait.	Done.
Voions à qui fera.	Let us see who shall deal.
J'ai la main.	I am the Elder-hand.
C'est à vous à faire.	You are to deal.
Combien donnez vous de cartes à la fois?	How many Cards do you give me? two or three?
deux ou trois?	
N'importe pas.	It is no matter.
Je crois que je vous donne toutes les meilleures.	I believe I give you all the best.
Vous me donnez toutes les plus méchantes.	You give me all the worst.
A refaire si vous voulez.	Deal again, if you will.
Non pas.	No.
Combien en prenez vous?	How many do you take?
Je prends tout.	I take all.
Je vous en laisse une.	Leave you one.
J'ai laissé ma carte.	I have left my Card.

Je

<i>Je suis malheureux.</i>	I am unfortunate.
<i>J'ai écarté tout mon jeu.</i>	I have put out all my Game.
<i>Prenez vous le reste ?</i>	Do you take the rest?
<i>Je n'en prends que trois.</i>	I take but three.
<i>Que jouerez vous ?</i>	What will you play?
<i>Je jouerai cœur.</i>	I'll play Hearts.
<i>En voila une qui m'accommorderoit bien.</i>	That Card would do my business.
<i>Où est votre écart ?</i>	Where are your Cards you laid out?
<i>Le voila.</i>	There they are.
<i>Contez votre point.</i>	Tell your Point.
<i>Je n'ai que cinquante et un.</i>	I have but One and Fifty.
<i>Ils ne sont que trop bons.</i>	They are too good.
<i>Ils ne valent pas.</i>	They are not good.
<i>J'ai écarté la partie.</i>	I put, or laid out the Game, or Sett.
<i>Je suis une mazette.</i>	I am a Bungler, or Novice at Play.
<i>Sixieme Maiore, Quinte de Roi, Quatrième à la Dame, ou quarte à la Dame, Tierce de Valet, de dix, &amp;c.</i>	A Sixieme Major, a Quint to, or from the King, a Fourth to, or from the Queen, a Tierce, or Third to the Knave, Ten, &c.
<i>J'en ai autant, ou cela est égal.</i>	I have as much, or that's equal.
<i>Trois As, trois Rois, &amp;c. sontils bons.</i>	Are three Aces, three Kings, &c. good.
<i>J'ai quatorze de Valets.</i>	I am 14 by Knaves.

Je

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<i>Je joue un Coeur, un Pi-que, un Carreau, un Trefle.</i>	I play a Heart, a Spade, a Diamond, a Club.
<i>L'As, le Roi, la Dame, le Valet, le Dix, le Neuf, le Huit, le Sept.</i>	The Ace, the King, the Queen, the Knave the Ten, the Nine, the Eight, the Seven.
<i>Je vous ai fait Pic, Re-pic, &amp; Capot.</i>	I have Peckt, Repeckt and Capoted you.
<i>Je gagne les cartes.</i>	I win, or I have the Cards.
<i>J'ai sept mains, ou sept levees.</i>	I have seven Tricks.
<i>J'ai perdu.</i>	I have lost.
<i>Vous avez gagné.</i>	You have won.
<i>Donnez moi ma revanche.</i>	Give me my Revenge.
<i>De tout mon coeur.</i>	With all my heart.

Dialogue Sixieme.

Pour aler à la  
Comedie.  
  
**O**N dit qu'on joue  
aujourd'hui une  
nouvelle piece de The-  
atre.  
  
*Est ce une Comedie, une Tragedie, un Opera, ou une Farce?*  
  
*C'est une Tragedie.*  
*Comment sappelle-t-elle?*  
*L'Epouse en Deuil.*

Sixth Dialogue.

To go to see a Play.  
  
**T**hey say there's a  
New Play acted  
to day.  
  
 Is it a Comedy, a Tragedy, an Opera, or  
a Farce?  
  
 'Tis a Tragedy.  
 What's its Name?  
 The Mourning Bride.  
 Qui

Qui en est l'Auteur?	Who is the Author of it?
C'est Monsieur —	It is Mr. —
L'irons nous voir?	Shall we go and see it?
De tout mon coeur.	With all my heart.
Je m'en vais donner ordre au Cocher d'apréter le Carosse et nous y irons tout aussi tôt.	I'll go and bid the Coach-man get the Coach ready, and we will go immediately.
Irons nous dans une Loge?	Shall we go into a Box?
Je ferai ce qu'il vous plaira, mais j'aimerois mieux aler au Parterre.	I'll do what you please, but I had rather go into the Pit.
Comment trouvez vous cette Musique?	How do you like that Musick?
Je la trouve fort belle.	Methinks 'tis very fine.
Les Galeries sont déjà pleines.	The Galleries are full already.
Nous sommes fort pressés dans le Parterre.	We are very much crowded in the Pit.
Il y a dans les Loges autant de Dames, qu'il en peut tenir.	The Boxes are as full of Ladies as they can hold.
Je n'ai jamais vu la Comedie si pleine.	I never saw the House so full.
Il y a quantité de beau monde.	There is abundance of fine People.
J'aime presqu'autant que la Comedie, la vñë	I love almost as much as the Play, the sight de

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de ces belles Dames  
qui font l'ornement  
des Loges.

Elles sont fort bien mi-  
ses, ou ajustées.

Elles joignent la Beau-  
té et les agréments du  
Corps, à la richesse des  
ajustemens, et à l'éclat  
de leurs Pierreries.

Remarquez vous cette  
Dame qui est dans la  
Loge du Roi ?

Oui, je la vois, elle est  
jolie.

Comment, jolie ! il faut  
dire qu'elle est belle  
comme un Ange.

C'est une Beauté par-  
faite.

La connaissez vous ?  
J'ai cet honneur là.

Elle a la taille belle &  
dégagée.

Avez vous pris garde à  
son teint ?

C'est le plus beau tein-  
du monde.

Elle a les dents blan-  
ches comme neige.

of those fine Ladies  
who grace the Boxes

They are very fine, or  
very finely dress'd.

They join the Beauties  
and Charms of the  
Body, to the Richness  
of the Attire, and the  
Brightness of their  
Jewels.

Do you take notice of  
that Lady who sits in  
the King's Box ?

Yes, I see her : she's  
pretty.

How, pretty ! You  
shold say that she's as  
handsome as an An-  
gel.

She's a perfect Beauty.

Do you know her ?  
I have that Honour.

She has a fine easie  
shape.

Have you took notice  
of her Complexion ?

'Tis the finest Com-  
plexion in the world.

She has Teeth as  
white as Snow.

Je

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Je croi, qu'elle a beau coup d'Esprit.	I think she has a great deal of Wit.
On peut bien voir la Beauté, mais non pas l'Esprit.	Beauty indeed may be seen, but not Wit.
Si elle avoit autant d'Esprit que de Beauté, on pourroit dire que c'est un abrégé de toutes les Perfections.	Had she as much Wit as Beauty, she might be said to be an Abridgment of all Perfections.
Mais on tire le Rideau, écoutons.	But the Curtain is drawing, let's hear.
La Comedie estachevée.	The Play is done.
Retournons nous enchez nous.	Let's return home.

## 7. Dialogue.

Alant en Voiage.

O U alez vous, Monsieur?

• Je m'en vai à Douvre.

Quand partez vous?

Tout à l'heure.

T alez vous en Carosse, ou à Cheval?

A cheval.

Garçon, amene moi mon cheval.

Le voici Monsieur.

Est il bien étrillé?

## 7. Dialogue.

Going upon a Journey.

W Here do you go, Sir?

I am going to Dover.

When do you go away?

Presently.

Do you go thither in a Coach, or on Horseback?

On Horse-back.

Boy, bring forth my Horse.

Here he is, Sir.

Is he well curried?

Oui,

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Oui, Monsieur.

Yes, Sir.

Combien de Miles y  
a-t-il dict à —

How many Miles is  
this place from —  
Thirty Miles.

Trente Miles.  
Sont ce de longs Miles ?  
Non, Monsieur, ce sont  
les plus courts d'An-  
gleterre.

Are they long Miles ?  
No, Sir, they are the  
shortest in England.

Croiez vous que nous  
puissions faire tant de  
chemin aujourd'hui ?

Do you think we can  
go far to day ?

Sans doute ; car il n'est  
que midi.

Without doubt ; for it  
is but twelve a-clock.  
You have time enough  
to get there before  
the Sun sets.

Vous avez assez de tems  
pour y arriver avant  
que le soleil se couche.  
Le chemin est il beau ?

Is the way good ?  
Very fine.

Fort beau.  
Mais vous avez des Bois  
à traverser, & des  
Rivieres à passer.

But you have Woods  
to go through, and  
Rivers to pass over.

T'a-t-il du danger sur le  
grand chemin ?

Is there any danger  
upon the High-way ?

On n'en parle point.

There is no talk of it.

On n'en dit rien.

They say nothing of  
it

Ne dit on pas s'il y a  
des Voleurs dans les  
Bois ?

Don't they say whe-  
ther there be High-  
waymen in the Wood ?

Il n'y a rien à craindre,  
ni de jour ni de nuit.

There's nothing to be  
fear'd, either by day  
or by night.

C'est

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*C'est un grand chemin où l'on trouve du monde à tout moment.* 'Tis a Road where a man meets with people every moment.

*Quel chemin faut il prendre ?* Which way must one take ?

*Quand vous serez pres du premier Village, vous prendrez à main droite.* When you come near the next Village, you shall take to the right hand.

*Ne faut il pas monter la Montagne ?* Must we not go up the Hill ?

*Non, Monsieur, il la faut laisser à gauche.* No, Sir, you must leave it on the left hand.

*Le chemin est il difficile dans le Bois ?* Is it a difficult way through the Wood ?

*Point du tout ; alez droit, vous ne pouvez pas vous égarer.* Not at all ; go strait along, you cannot lose your way.

*Où est ce que nous rencontrons une Riviere ?* Where do we meet with a River ?

*A la sortie du Bois ?* As you come out of the Wood.

*Est elle gueable ?* Is it Fordable ?

*Non, Monsieur, on la passe dans un Bac.* No, Sir, they go over it in a Ferry, or they Ferry it over.

*Alons, Messieurs, montons à cheval.* Come, Gentlemen, let us get on Horseback.

*Metons nous en chemin.* Let's begin our Journey.

*Adieu, Messieurs.* Farewel, Gentlemen.  
*Je vous souhaite bon* I wish you a good  
*Voir*

je vous remercie.  
Ne voulez-vous pas prendre le vin d'estrich?  
Comment vous plaira.  
Monsieur, à votre bon  
voyage, & à votre beau-  
reux retour.

Yours etc. C. W. H.  
I thank you.  
Will you not take the  
Stirrup-Cup?  
As you please.  
Sir, to your good Journey,  
and happy, or  
(safe) return.



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